The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Democratic National Convention.

THE PROJECT OF ABANDONING CHARLESTON FOR BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 16.

The Committee of the National Democratic Committee are here, to-day, inquiring as to the capacity of the hotels, the terms for board, etc., with the view of having an informal meeting of the Democratic Convention at Charleston, and adjourning to this city. They say that Charleston will neither be able to accommodate nor to feed the many thousands who will congregate there. Our hotel keepers promise the Committee regular charges, with the well-known hospitality of our citizens to open their doors to all who cannot be accommodated at the hotels. The delegation from Illinois alone will number one thousand.

[FROM THE NEWS IS RECEIVED AT CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 10th inst., says:

"Quite a ferment was raised in our city, last evening, by the reception of telegraphic dispatches, hinting that the National Democratic Convention might not meet in this city, after all. Dispatches of like tenor were received by several parties, one of which has been kindly placed at our disposal, and heads our telegraphic column this morning. We must be permitted to say that we consider it sheer moonshine. The Convention is called here by order of the last Convention, which met at Cincinnati, and not by any Committee, to whom merely the business details were committed; the hall has been engaged, and various delegations have given bonds for the fulfillment of certain contracts for board, Committee rooms, etc., and the Convention will meet in the Institute Hall, in this city. The gentleman who has volunteered to represent South Carolina on the National Democratic Executive Committee, will not strengthen his Convention friends in this city by joining in consideration for the removal of the Convention.

The following is the dispatch referred to by the *Mercury*:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.

The Democratic National Committee is in session in this city. It is rumored that they are considering the propriety of transferring the National Democratic Convention from Charleston, in consequence of anticipated high charges for accommodations. Mr. ASHMEAD, of South Carolina, is a member of the Committee, and fully concurs with his colleagues in their estimation of the necessity for a change.

WISE DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, March 16.

The Democratic Convention for this District adjourned last night. J. J. KINDRED, of Southampton, and A. B. SMITH, of Portsmouth, were appointed delegates to Charleston. WM. DILLARD, of Surrey, and R. F. DILLARD, of Sussex, were chosen as alternates. The Convention unanimously expressed its preference for HENRY A. WISE for the Presidency.

The Last of the Harper's Ferry Slaughter.

EXECUTION OF STEVENS AND HAZLETT, AT CHARLESTOWN.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Friday, March 16.

The town was thronged with visitors to-day, and several companies of military were in attendance. STEVENS and HAZLETT were hung at noon. They appeared resigned to their fate. STEVENS died very hard, while HAZLETT perished without a struggle. Both exhibited great firmness and resignation.

There were no religious exercises at the gallows, as the prisoners persisted in refusing all the kindly offices of the ministry in their last moments. They were both Spiritualists, and had a peculiar religion of their own, which enabled them to meet their fate with cheerfulness and resignation. Both their bodies have been forwarded to Marcus Spring, South Amboy, N. J. They will reach Baltimore in the early morning train.

The Massachusetts Strike.

GRAND PROCESSION IN HONOR OF ST. CRISPIN.

BOSTON, Friday, March 16.

The strikers of Lynn made a great turn out in procession to-day, numbering over 6,000. The spectators were more than double that number. Several hundred banners were borne by the strikers, both male and female, and the city was decorated in many places with flags and streamers. The procession comprised, besides all the strikers of Lynn, several military and fire companies, with bands of music, and delegations of ladies from Swampscot, Marblehead, Danvers, Saugus, Reading, Stoneham, Woburn, Beverly, Salem, and other places. The weather was delightful, and the proceedings harmonious and gratifying to the participators.

New-Hampshire Election.

A COMPLETE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

BOSTON, Friday, March 16.

Full returns from New-Hampshire show the following result:

GOODWIN, Rep.	38,009
CATE, Dem	33,410
GOODWIN'S majority	4,599

Mr. WENTWORTH, Republican candidate for Senator in the Sixth District, is elected, making 10 out of 12 Senators. The Republican majority in the House is 85.

Mexican News.

THE EXPEDITION FROM HAVANA—SPECIE AT THE CAPITAL—AMERICAN MEN-OF-WAR AT VERA CRUZ.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 16.

Additional Mexican news says that the Juarez Government has declared the Havana expedition piratical.

A large amount of specie was awaiting shipment to the City of Mexico.

Three American war vessels were before Vera Cruz. The *Preble* arrived on the 1st inst. All non-combatants have left Vera Cruz.

Personal.

DEATH OF THE SECRETARY OF UTAH TERRITORY—HEALTH OF GOV. BISSELL, OF ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, March 16.

JOHN HARTNETT, Secretary of Utah, died at the Planters' House, in this city, last evening of consumption.

GOV. BISSELL, of Illinois, has been seriously ill for several days. He was somewhat better yesterday and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

Texas News.

AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS ORGANIZING.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 16.

Advices from Texas say that Gov. HOUSTON is organizing an expedition against the Indians. Capt. BURLESON is to command the expedition.

Sudden Death.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 16.

Hon. DAVID A. BOKEE, Ex-Congressman from New-York, this morning was found dead in his room. From facts and circumstances, it is supposed that he died suddenly yesterday while preparing for bed. He had previously appeared in his usual health.

Fire.

NILES, Mich., Friday, March 16.

A fire broke out at midnight in COLBY'S & Co.'s flour store, destroying it and several adjoining buildings, occupied by various dealers. The contents of the building were mostly saved. Loss $15,000; insurance $4,000.

Judicial Nomination.

A SUCCESSOR TO THE NOTORIOUS STUMP.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 16.

HUGH LENNOX BOND has been appointed Judge of the Criminal Court in place of Judge STUMP.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 16.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 6,000 bales at 10½c. @11c. for Middling. The sales of the week add up 52,000 bales, and the receipts 60,000 bales, against 37,000 for the same time last year. The exports of the week sum up 72,000 bales, and the total exports to date, 1,488,000 bales. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 417,500 bales; do. at all Southern ports, 722,500 bales. Stock, 518,500 bales. SUGAR advanced ¼c.; 6¼c.@7⅞c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES firm at 34½c.@37c. COFFEE firm; sales of the week 12,000 bags at 11½c.@13½c.; imports of the week, 43,000 bags: stock, 32,500 bags, against 11,000 last year. Cotton FREIGHTS to Liverpool, ⅛d. Sterling Exchange, 107¾@108¾, and with bills of lading, 107@107½. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Friday, March 16.

FLOUR less firm; Howard-street and City Mills $6. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.; sales $1 60@$1 65 for White, and $1 40@$1 44 for Red. CORN active and buoyant; sales of White at 72c.@75c.; Yellow at 74c@75c. PORK firm at $18 for Mess and $15 for Prime. WHISKY dull at 23c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 16.

FLOUR firm. Western extra $8 25. WHEAT firm; sales 1,000 bushels Red $1 46@$1 50; White $1 80@$1 65. CORN dull, Yellow 73c.@74c. BARLEY MALT 90c.@$1. PROVISIONS firm. Pickled HAMS 9¼c. WHISKY, Ohio at 24c.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 16.

FLOUR dull, at $5 50 for superfine. MESS PORK in fair demand, at $16 75@$17 63. BACON firm, at 7¼c.@9¼c. BULK MEATS held at 6⅜c.@8¾c.

MOBILE, Thursday, March 15.

COTTON dull: sales to-day 1,500 bales at 10½c. for middling.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA Friday, March 16.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 93½; Reading Railroad, 21⅛; Morris Canal, 52; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

Exchanges.

CINCINNATI, Friday, March 16.

Sight drafts on New-York for gold unchanged. Money market without change.

Telegraphic Marine Report.

LONG BRANCH, March 16, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light, S. E. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, March 16, sunset.—One of Cromwell's propellers coming in over the Bar; one bark is near the Lightship, and one ship in the Offing. Wind light, S. E. Weather clear.

FORT LAFAYETTE, March 16, sunset.—One ship and one brig coming up the Bay. Wind light, S. Weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, March 16, sunset.—One ship in the Bay, and one brig on the Bar, bound in. Wind light, S. E. Weather clear.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Private Calendar in the Senate.

Rejection of the Nicaraguan Treaty.

The House Ruminates upon its Rules.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 16.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

This being the private bill day, no matters of general interest were considered in either House of Congress. An Executive communication was received in reply to a call from the Senate, giving statistics of trade with Canada, but all the figures have been published in previous reports from the Treasury Department.

THE HOUSE REVISING ITS RULES.

The House occupied the entire day on the revision of its rules, to the exclusion of all private bills. This was yielded, as all private bills will stand a much better chance for consideration under the operation of the new rules.

MR. HASKIN REDRESSING HIS GRIEVANCES.

The Committee on Public Expenditures held a session last night, and had a lively time. Mr. BROWN, Editor of the *Constituton*, was called as witness, and was asked by the Chairman if he was a practical printer. He answered, no. Was he acquainted with the prices of printing? He answered no. Mr. HASKIN then produced a bound copy of the *Constitution*, and turning to an editorial charging Messrs. HASKIN, HICKMAN and ADRAIN with being traitors, inquired of the witness if he was the writer of said article. Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, objected to the question, urging that the Committee could not travel out of its legitimate sphere, which was to ascertain what would be a fair compensation for public printing, in order to settle private griefs. Mr. HASKIN replied that the article was slanderous and libelous upon him, and exhibited considerable excitement. Mr. HINDMAN rejoined that it was an outrage thus to attack a witness who is compelled to remain silent in presence of the Committee, and dare not defend himself. If the Chairman had been personally aggrieved, there was an honorable mode of seeking satisfaction, and that, if he desired that satisfaction, he would constitute himself the friend of Mr. BROWN, and communicate any message he might send. The whole thing, he thought, could be settled in two minutes between themselves as gentlemen, without making the Committee a scapegoat for personalities. This proposition, however, was declined, and the Committee adjourned, but little wiser than when they met, so far as the cost of printing was concerned.

The same Committee met again this morning, Mr. WENDELL on the stand. The Chairman inquired as to his knowledge of money having been used to carry elections.

Mr. HINDMAN again objected, as their business was to ascertain what would be a fair compensation for public printing, not what use had been made of the surplus. This was overruled by the Committee, and Mr. WENDELL testified to an extravagant and corrupt use of money in several Congressional Districts in Pennsylvania. Mr. HINDMAN then moved a resolution, that as the Committee has partially investigated the subject, they be authorized to inquire if any member of Congress held his seat through the corrupt use of money. This was voted down. It was intended, I understand, to hit the member of the Committee from Maine.

ARMY ORDERS.

The movement of Company F, Sixth Infantry, to Pinas Village, Arizona Territory, is countermanded. Assistant-Surgeon LETTERMAN will proceed to Fort Tijou, and relieve Assistant Surgeon TEN BROECK. The latter will obey the orders heretofore received.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

Señor MATA is expecting dispatches from Vera Cruz to-morrow, and his future movements will be governed by them. Should he leave, Mr. ROMERO will remain in charge of the Legation here. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 16.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, reviewed its action of yesterday, and placed the Nicaragua treaty in a position for consideration. Three hours, to-day, were thus consumed. By unanimous consent, and at the suggestion of Nicaragua, the Senate struck out the paragraph by which the United States agreed to use all its moral and effective force to prevent hostile expeditions destined for the Republic of Nicaragua. The other parts stricken out yesterday were restored. They are, in substance, that on the failure of Nicaragua to afford protection, the United States may, with the consent, or at the request of the Nicaraguan Government, its Minister at Washington, or the legal authorities thereof, employ such forces as may be necessary for the purpose, but no other, and in exceptional cases of interference, or when there is imminent danger to the lives and property of American citizens, the forces of the United States are authorized to be used without previous consent. The treaty was rejected by the following vote, two-thirds being necessary to its ratification:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kenneoy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Pearce, Powell, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Wilson and Yulee.

NAYS—Messrs Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson. Yeas, 31; Nays, 20.

The injunction of secrecy was removed from the proceedings.

It is known that both France and England have made similar treaties with Nicaragua, including the employment of land and naval forces, &c., but they have not yet been ratified.

An informal meeting of the Joint Committee on Printing for the two Houses of Congress was held this morning. Messrs. FITCH, ANTHONY, HASKIN and GURLEY were present. They had under consideration Mr. GURLEY's bill for a Government Printing-office. Several amendments were agreed to as additional checks and guards against abuses. It is the opinion of these gentlemen, as well as Mr. DIEMICK, another member of the House Committee, that the remedy for the serious evils of the present system is to be found in a Government Printing office. Mr. GURLEY says he can demonstrate a saving to the Government thereby of over $100,000 per year.

A Telegraph Convention is still in session in this City. To-day it was resolved that the several Telegraph Companies of the North American Telegraph Association are recommended to furnish the Smithsonian Institute, the National Observatory, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and the Associated Press, during the present year, with brief daily meteorological reports from prominent points in each section of the United States, as a contribution to science and as a means of demonstrating the great utility of the telegraph in that department of knowledge.

There was an adjourned meeting of Congressmen from Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina, to-night, in connection with the proposition for a Southern Convention, to be held in June. South Carolina, it will be recollected, initiated the movement. Virginia declined to participate in it, and Mississippi and Alabama approved it, and arranged for the appointment of delegates, but the South Carolina Legislature adjourned without any such action. It is understood that the object of the meeting was to agree upon some plan by which an attendance from the last-named State can be secured. Although no formal proposition was adopted, the majority incline to the opinion that the Governor of South Carolina should assemble the Legislature of that State to select delegates, and of this he will probably soon be informed.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 16.

The Chair presented a message from the President communicating additional documents in reference to the alleged hostilities on the Rio Grande. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A communication was also received from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the statistics relative to the trade with the British North American provinces.

Several petitions were presented, the contents of which could not be heard in the Reporters' Gallery.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Post-office Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the prepayment of letters by the penny post.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to create a separate district for the inspection of the boilers and machinery of steam vessels.

The bill authorizing the sale of the public arms to the States and to regulate the appointment of the Superintendents of the National Armories was then taken up.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that strictures had been made the other day on the Superintendent at Harper's Ferry which did injustice to that gentleman. He was a good officer, who faithfully performed the duties of his place.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) an amendment was adopted that the sales in each year shall not exceed the increased manufacture which may result from said sales; and if the whole number to be sold is less than the requisitions made, they shall be divided between the States applying, *pro rata*, as the arms furnished by the United States are now distributed.

Mr. SIMMONS, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) moved to strike out the first section of the bill, which provides for the distribution of the arms. Not carried, 20 to 28.

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hall, Hamlin, Harlan, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, and Wilson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Douglas, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mason, Powell, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson, Toombs, and Wigfall.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the second section, changing the mode of superintendence from civil to military.

The Chair stated that the motion was not in order, as the Senate had already voted on that amendment.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) move to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to postpone further consideration of the bill, and take up the private calendar. Agreed.

A bill was passed for the relief of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

A bill was passed for the relief of JEREMIAH PRENDERGAST.

Also for the relief of ABNER MERRILL.

Also for the relief of MILES DEVINE.

Also for the relief of SAMUEL H. TAYLOR and heirs.

Also for the relief of THOMAS MADDIN.

Also a bill authorizing the institution of a suit against the United States, to test the title to certain lots in Hospital Square, in San Francisco.

The bill for the relief of THOMAS CROWN was discussed and tabled.

On motion of Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) at three o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, to complete the unfinished business of yesterday. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 16.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered a preamble that, whereas the Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing stated on this floor that the prices for composition now allowed by law are too large, and half pay would be abundant and more than sufficient, and that, whereas, by the terms of a resolution heretofore adopted as a preliminary to the election of a Printer, the House reserved the right to reduce the compensation at any time; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be instructed to report a bill by which the prices for composition, now fixed by law, be reduced half that amount.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.,) objected if the resolution would lead to discussion.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) presumed it would be no objection if the resolution were changed into the form of an inquiry.

Mr. PENDLETON preferred that the resolution stand as it is. He took it for granted that the views of the Chairman were those of the entire Committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, objected, saying that unanimous consent was necessary for its introduction.

The House went into Committee on the amendments to the Rules.

During the proceedings an ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, (Dem.,) to confine discussions in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to the subject pending; and spoke of the abuses of the present practice, and the useless consumption of time, to the discredit of the House.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Me.) regarded such latitude in debate as an essential safety-valve.

Mr. PENDLETON showed how by the working of the rules members are almost entirely precluded from introducing bills and resolutions, while unlimited time is afforded for essays on the negro, and all other irrelative questions.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) said this resulted from the abuse of the rules; for gentlemen would depart from legitimate business to go into Committee, so great is their anxiety to make Buncombe speeches.

The amendments were acted upon and reported to the House; nearly all of which were concurred in, and several reserved for special votes.

Mr. DAWS gave notice that on Monday he would call up the contested election case of WILLIAMSON against SICKLES.

Adjourned till Monday.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, March 16.

The New-York Central Park bill was reported by Mr. MANNIERRE, with an amendment making it a misdemeanor for the Commissioners to expend more for the completion of the Park than has been provided by the present law.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to strike out this amendment. After a sharp debate, in which Messrs. RAMSAY and CONNOLLY supported the motion, the amendment was stricken out.

The bill to repeal the act creating Commissioners of Records in New-York was reported favorably.

Mr. GRANT presented a minority report against the bill to allow members of charitable societies to vote by proxy.

The Railroad Toll bill was taken up, and after a long debate Mr. SESSIONS offered an amendment allowing the Central Railroad to pay $500,000, and other roads in proportion, in lieu of the tolls.

Mr. PROSSER spoke against the amendment.

Mr. SESSIONS, in reply, severely criticised the action of Mr. PROSSER in voting for the Chenango Canal appropriation, after denouncing it as a profligate scheme for the purpose of getting into the Canal bill an appropriation for lengthening the locks. To toll the roads and pass these private schemes of plunder, was putting a cent into the treasury with one hand, and taking out a shilling with the other.

Mr. SESSIONS' amendment to the bill—a compromise agreed to and favored by the railway corporations—was adopted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An amendment to the railroad toll bill was adopted, allowing the Central road to charge 2½ cents per mile way passenger fare.

Mr. MCGRAW then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report the original Assembly bill. Lost by 14 to 18.

The bill as amended was then ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 17 to 15.

The final passage of the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. COLVIN, the concurrent resolution requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for an appropriation for the improvement of the Hudson River, was adopted unanimously.

Mr. GARDINER introduced a bill to incorporate the Gymnasium of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to authorize the building of a dock in Eastchester Bay.

Mr. RICHMOND reported in favor of extending the time for the completion of the Lebanon Springs Railroad.

The Assembly amendments to the bill to protect the property in trade and earnings of married women were concurred in, and it was finally passed.

The bills to authorize the Richmond County Supervisors to settle the claims against the County by the Quarantine bearings, and to incorporate the Corn Exchange Warehousing Company, were ordered to a third reading.

The bills relative to laying out streets in the upper part of the City of New-York, and diminishing the expense of publication of the State Canvass, were reported favorably.

The bill relative to the Commissioners of Emigration and Marine Hospital was taken up, and after debate, referred to the Joint Committee of Commerce and Navigation and Finance.

The enacting clause was stricken out of the bill to incorporate the American Museum.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, March 16.

Mr. FLAGLER introduced a bill to provide means for the support of Government. It imposes a tax of one mill and one-eighth mill for general purposes. Also, a bill to provide means to pay the interest on debt created under section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, for the enlargement and completion of the Canals. It imposes a tax of one mill and three-eighths of a mill. The first of these bills is thrown into the House without any idea that it will pass in its present shape—the financial policy of the Committee of Ways and Means being still all unsettled, and depending upon the fate of the several measures for obtaining money out of railroad corporations for the necessities of Government, and for extending aid to the Susquehanna Road.

Among the bills reported favorably were the following: To protect boarding-house keepers; to prevent unlicensed attorneys from practicing in any of the Courts.

A minority of the Select Committee reported against the repeal of the law creating State Assessors.

The New-York County Tax bill came down from the Senate with an appropriation for $193,821 inserted for Commissioners of Records.

Mr. CONKLING moved non-concurrence in the amendment, denouncing it as robbery of the people.

A debate followed. The appropriation was advocated by Messrs. JAQUES and ARCULARIUS, and concurred in by the House, 91 to 13.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. MASTERSON noticed a bill to prevent the use of steam on the Hudson River Railroad below Fifty-ninth-street, New-York, and to provide for the running of small cars.

Mr. PALMER noticed a bill to regulate the tariff for milk on the Harlem Railroad. It also make the Company liable for lost cans.

Mr. CALLICOT introduced a bill to authorize the Kings County Supervisors to build an addition to the County Lunatic Asylum.

Several bills were moved forward, among them the Brooklyn Public Park bill, and the bill to provide for the payment of the interest on certain Canal drafts, which were ordered to a third reading.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of claim bills. Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

TOLL BILL—THE COMMUTATION SYSTEM ADOPTED—THE CENTRAL TO CHARGE TWO AND A HALF CENTS ON WAY PASSENGERS—THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS—THE CENTRAL PARK—THE ASSEMBLY GRIDIRONS—THE CITY CHARTER—THE SANITARY BILL, &C., &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, March 16, 1860.

The Senate session of last evening—with the exception of a brief interlude—was devoted to discussing the Toll bill, in Committee of the Whole.

Senators SPINOLA and HAMMOND marshalled the opponents—Senators PROSSER and RAMSEY, the friends of the measure.

Senator SPINOLA was open and decided, taking the meat-axe phalanx—Senator HAMMOND did the skirmishing, the satire, the ridicule, the jocose. The contest was not very animated—the position of the combatants, with a few exceptions, not being very clearly defined. There was evidently more trimming and evasion than was anticipated, and some Senators who had been counted surely among the Ayes, "backing and filling," and clawing off. About 9 o'clock progress was reported, and the bill made the special order for to-day, at 10½ o'clock.

There was a small avalanche of bills introduced—among them no less than four for City Railroads in New-York. As they stand no ghost of a chance of passage, it is hardly worth while to give the routes over which they run, or the names of the corporators.

This morning, a few reports were made, and that was all the business transacted before the consideration of the Toll bill was again resumed.

Various amendments were offered to the bill, all those which looked to releasing any of the roads named were rejected, and one road (the Troy and Boston) was added.

When amendments generally were in order, Mr. SESSIONS proposed an amendment to the second section, permitting the several companies, in lieu of paying tolls, to commute for the three years at the following rates:

New-York Central	$500,000
New-York and Erie	240,000
Buffalo and New-York and Erie	15,000
Oswego and Syracuse	7,700
Northern Railroad	5,000
Rensselaer and Saratoga	4,000
Saratoga and Whitehall	2,000
Syracuse and Binghamton	800
Watertown and Rome	4,000
Cayuga and Susquehanna	1,300
Rochester and Genesee Valley	700
Elmira, Jefferson and Onondaga	7,000
Total	$787,500

These sums to be divided into twelve equal parts, and one part to be paid quarterly.

Mr. SESSIONS advocated his amendment at length, and Mr. PROSSER replied.

The amendment offered by Mr. SESSIONS was adopted, and also one offered by Senator BLOOD, authorising the Central Railroad to charge two and a-half cents on way fares.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the Senate.

In the Senate, a motion was made to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the section allowing the roads to commute. This was lost, Ayes 14, Noes, 18.

Then a motion was made to recommit, with instructions to strike out the amendment allowing the Central Railroad to charge two and a half cents on way passengers. This was lost: Ayes, 14; Noes, 18.

Then the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of Ayes, 17: Noes, 15, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Abel, *Blood*, *Colvin*, *Connolly*, Fiero, *Gardiner*, *Grant*, Hammond, Hillhouse, *Kelly*, Ketcham, Lapham, Manierie, *J. M. Murphy*, Robertson, Sessions, *Spinola*—17.

NOES—Messrs. Bell, Ferry, Goss, *Lawrence*, McGraw, Montgomery, Munroe, P. P. Murphy, Prosser, Ranney, Richmond, Rotch, Truman, Warner, Williams—15.

Republicans in roman, Democrats in *italic*.

Talk about "Gridirons" after that, will you? I have never seen anything that begins to compare with it.

It is said that the Senate will not adhere to the two-and-a-half-cent amendment—that it is not expected the House will concur; but that the point to be contested is the commutation section, to which the Senate *will* adhere, and by giving up the two-and a-half-cents' clause, secure the commutation. I shall be more than surprised if there is not an explosion and breaking up in the wake of this extraordinary vote. There should be.

The Senate Committee on Cities and Villages reported the Central Park complete, with some amendments. The Senate, on motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, referred it back to the Committee, with instructions to strike out the amendments and report the bill precisely as it came from the Assembly. This was done, and the bill ordered to a third reading. It will undoubtedly pass, whenever the order of third reading is reached in the Senate. It provides for all the funds required by the Commissioners—equal to about $5,000,000. It is a large figure, but it will hardly be grudged, if it is fairly and judiciously expended. A few safeguards would not have injured any one, and it might have made the large expenditure slide down the throats of tax-payers easier than it will go now.

A favorable report was made in the Senate, on the bill to regulate the manner of appointing bell-ringers in the City. They are to be elected in the same manner as the Fire Wardens are now chosen, and none but exempt firemen are to be eligible.

Some time since a bill was introduced to repeal the law constituting the "Record Commission" of New-York—but beneath the repealing clause was a proviso requiring the Commission to complete all work already commenced, and to fulfill all contracts already made. The bill is reported back this morning, omitting the saving clause, and repealing the Commission unconditionally.

The friends and opponents of the City Railroads in the House—the five small gridirons—are watching each other like cats and rats. One is watching to steal his way out, the other stands ready to pounce on him whenever he shows his head outside of his hole. Watch rat—watch cat. Stand and watch each other to the end of the session, and the City may be the winner. The only safety to the public is in your mutual care for each other.

In the House there was little except routine business, mostly local and uninteresting. There were a few more City Railroad bills introduced and referred.

The City Tax bill came down for concurrence in the amendments made by the Senate. Everything went smooth enough except the item of "$193,821," which the Senate added for the Commissioners of Records, and which was to be paid by the Treasurer on the certificate of the Commissioners, without the interposition of the Comptroller. Mr. CONKLING made fight on this item, but ineffectually; all the amendments were concurred in by a vote of ayes 91, noes 18. Only Messrs. CONKLING, MASTERSON, EVANS, and VARIAN of the City delegation, were among the nays. So that "little job" is finally consummated.

The new City Charter still drags in Committee. Disagreements among those of the City who claim the right to be heard, is the stumbling block in the way of a report. One moment it seems as if these disagreements would be harmonized, the next moment they are more discordant than ever. It is getting so late now, that unless something is soon agreed upon there will be no hopes of its passage.

The friends of the Sanitary bill begin to entertain hopes of favorable action, and that their measure may yet become a law at this session. As yet no active hostility has manifested itself—though for all that, it may have bitter and determined opponents. A similar bill was almost through last Winter. It did pass the Senate, and was ordered to a third reading in the House—and beaten on its final passage by an open and unscrupulous use of money. LEO.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SANITARY SCIENCE.—A Committee, consisting of several prominent and influential citizens, have advertised a course of four lectures on Sanitary Science, at the Cooper Institute, by E. Y. ROBBINS, Esq., commencing on Monday evening next. These lectures produced a decided sensation in Boston, and their value cannot be over-estimated in New-York. The mass of statistical information they present respecting the causes of disease and death in our large cities, the great mortality among children, the reduction of the average age at death in New-York from 26 years, as in 1810, to 15 years, as in 1859, should arouse our citizens to action in removing the causes of this frightful mortality. Mr. ROBBINS, we have reason to believe, is amply qalified to present the subject in its true light, and to point out the remedies to be applied. These lectures merit general attention.

QUICK TRAVELING—STILL ANOTHER PARALLEL.—The TIMES of yesterday cited two instances of quick traveling to California and back by steamer and overland, which are paralleled by the experience of one of the TIMES employes. Hon. ZADOCK PRATT performed the journey in seventy days, and Mr. FRANK SMITH in sixty-two. Both gentlemen were preceded, however, by one of the present TIMES reporters, who was the first through passenger on the Butterfield Overland Mail route, and, at the time of his journey, made the quickest trip yet made from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He left New-York Sept. 10, 1858; started from St. Louis with the first Overland Mail, Sept. 16; arrived in San Francisco Oct. 10; left San Francisco Oct. 20, and arrived home by steamer Nov. 12, having been absent within a few hours of nine weeks, and but three or four hours longer than Mr. SMITH, whose journey was made a year later. The time made on this first trip of the Overland Mail was equal to the present average time for the same journey.

SEVENTH REGIMENT—LEFT WING DRILL.—No less than seven hundred spectators—so many as to interfere with the exercises of the battalion—witnessed the left wing drill of the National Guard last evening. About two hundred and fifty men mustered, and were vigorously drilled by Col LEFFERTS, for about two hours. As on the occasion of the right wing drill, the plaudits of the audience became so frequent that the Colonel was obliged to request silence. Both in the manual and the movements, the left wing nearly equaled the right—which may be considered glory enough even for a branch of the famous "Seventh."

IMPROVED FIRE ESCAPE.—Messrs. C. D. BROWN and W. J. BUNCE exhibited at Thorp's Hotel, yesterday afternoon, their fire escape bag, which created so much amusement at the City Hall a few days ago. About twenty persons descended safely to the pavement from the fourth-story window of the Hotel, much to their own gratification and that of the spectators.

UNION MASS MEETING.—A mass meeting of the National Union Party is to be held at Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, the 28th inst., under the auspices of the Young Men's National Union Club. Eminent speakers have been engaged.

The Trades.

PROPOSED STRIKE AMONG THE CABINET MAKERS.

For a week or two past the journeymen cabinet makers of this City, or rather a few of the would-be leaders among them, have been actively manœuvering to get up a general strike among the craft. On Monday last they held a meeting, at which they appointed one man from each of the leading shops to test the feeling of the workmen and see what could be done. Another meeting was held on Thursday evening, but the result of its deliberations has not transpired. It is rumored, however, that there is to be a general strike on Monday next. Although the list of prices agreed upon by the caucus has not yet been published, it is said that they will demand an increase equivalent to an average of fifteen per cent. over the prices now paid. The causes that induce this strike, however well grounded they may be, are certainly not of recent origin, as the prices now paid are the same as they have been for three years past. The manufacturers say it is only a breath of contagion wafted from the shoe-makers of Lynn. They also say, and this is more to the point, that no time could possibly have been chosen by the strikers worse for themselves and better for their bosses, than the present. Most of the leading shops have a large stock on hand, and prices are low, and not a few of them say that they had as lief half of their workmen would quit as not, and that *all* of them *shall* quit before they will pay higher prices in the present state of the market. If, therefore, the journeymen should carry out their rumored intentions, and the strike should become general, a large amount of suffering would be the consequence. There are about 75 shops in the City, employing several thousand men. As yet the strike has been very limited, and has been confined to a few workmen in the shops of SWIFT & SCHAPFER, ALFRED REID, SOMERS & Co., and one or two others. It is also stated that the leaders in the movement are all Germans, and some of them men whose ideas of property and the relations of capital and labor are somewhat of the socialistic and Red Republican stamp.

Close of the Telegraphic Chess Match.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK EACH WIN A GAME—THE CONCLUDING MOVES.

The Telegraphic Chess Match between the Boston and New-York Clubs was continued last evening—the first game to 49 moves, and the second to 51, on each side. At this point, New-York telegraphed: "If you resign game two, we resign game one." About 11 o'clock, the answer came, "Accepted; each wins a game. Good night."

The following are the concluding moves:

BOARD NO. 1.

NEW-YORK.	BOSTON.
42...K. to B. 3.	42...K. to K. 4.
43...K. to K. 2.	43...K. to K. 5.
44...P. to K. R. 4.	44...P. to Q. B. 5.
45...P. to Q. K. x 4.	45...K. to Q. 4.
46...P. x P.	46...P. to Q. B. 4.
47...K. to Q. 2.	47...P. to K. B. 6. (ch'k.)
48...K. moves.	48...P. to Q. B. 5.
48...P. to Q. R. 6.	49...K. to Q. B. 3.
New-York resigns.	

BOARD NO. 2.

BOSTON.	NEW-YORK.
44...P. x P.	44...P. x P.
45...Kt. x Kt.	45...K. x Kt.
46...P. to K. B. 5.	46...P. to Q. 4.
47...K. to K. B. 4.	47...P. to Q. 5.
48...K. to Kt. 5.	48...P. to Q. 6.
49...P. to B. 6.	49...K. to Q. 2
50...K. to Kt. 6.	50...P. to Q. 7.
51...P. to B. 7.	51...P. Queens.
Boston resigns.	

In consequence of the unexpected delay in telegraphing, the playing of these games has occupied eight evenings, averaging two and a half hours each. The cost to the New-York Club for extra work of telegraph operators will be nearly $50. It is doubtful whether the fun of the thing will induce either Boston or New-York to play another telegraphic chess match very soon. It is barely possible, however, that a deciding game may be played hereafter.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

THE ACTU

quiring from it would not then get beyond their stone walls. Enough of the *personnel* of the slaver.

HOW IS IT DONE?

Quite easily. A fair illustration we have in the recently captured American (of course) bark *Orion*, having a cargo of eight hundred and eighty-eight live negroes aboard. This vessel, after numerous adventures about the mouth of the Congo—having been captured as a slaver and again released by the American Flag Officer—sailed quietly up said river and discharged her coppers at an understood point. From thence they were carried overland a distance of 60 miles, to the point at which she was to receive her cargo. This latter had been collected from various places along the coast, at such places as they could be procured. Her complement was to have been 1,200, but time and tide could not wait even for a slave cargo. On a dark night she stood in to her place of shipment, and in one and a half hours had near 900 negroes aboard. In one hour more she was at sea, and had nearly got out of the range of the cruisers on the coast, when she was overhauled by one of the ever-watchful British steamers, at a distance of some 300 miles at sea.

The usual, and I may say more successful and *respectable* mode of procedure, is for the slaver to get her regular papers at some port (usually New-York) in the States, for some point on the coast, as a trader, generally in palm oil. These vessels generally carry out a partial cargo of notions, such as calico prints, rum, crockery, etc., to serve the double purpose of a cloak to their purposes and to assist in paying for their cargo of live stock. With a Portuguese or Spanish supercargo aboard, they sail for the point at which the cargo of flesh and blood is to be had, arriving at which arrangements are made for the delivery of said cargo. A coasting voyage under pretence of trade is the next move, and it results in the engagement at different points of stoppage of portions of her cargo of slaves, who are to be delivered and on hand by a certain specified night. That night arriving, the vessel is on hand, and in a few hours has her cargo aboard and standing out at sea Cubaward. The shipment of the negroes is sometimes a troublesome job, there being always refractory ones amongst them. These are usually ironed or made stupidly drunk with rum, and thus got to sea.

THE CHANCES

As I have said, for a safe and profitable venture, three in the trader's favor to one against him. Here are a few items of evidence to substantiate the above assertion, which have come under my own observation.

There is a notorious slave-dealer here who, a short time since, offered to wager a large sum of money with a captain of a certain British cruiser, who is somewhat noted as a captor of slaves, that he would name three different points, at one of which, within a certain specified time, he would receive a cargo of slaves, and would safely carry that cargo to market without any hindrance from the British captain. It is enough to say that the slaver's challenge was not accepted.

A suspected slaver lay up the Congo River; two British steamers lay at the mouth of that river, ready to nab her when she got her cargo aboard. For four months the slaver lay at her anchor, apparently partially dismantled, until one fine dark night, having got a "good ready," she took in her full cargo of slaves, got under weigh, passed quietly and unseen between the two guardships, and was soon beyond the reach of pursuit.

Recently a slaver was captured in this vicinity by a British steamer, having a full cargo aboard. Almost at the same hour of the capture, right before the eyes of the captors, sailed out from land two vessels loaded full of slaves. Being out of coal, the steamer could not pursue, and of course the slavers escaped.

Says a leading merchant of Loando, an American, "Out of eighty vessels clearing from this coast with slave cargoes, twenty-five out of those eighty would be the limit of capture; that would be a large per centage; it would not reach that figure, perhaps."

THE PROFITS

Of the traffic are so enormous that were the risk of capture and casualty thrice what it now is, there would not be found wanting numerous vessels manned by desperate men to engage in it. Although the law now makes the trade piracy, slave traders know full well that there is no risk of life attending their nefarious pursuit, if so done under the flag of the United States. Let a single instance be pointed out where the penalty due to piracy has been inflicted upon the slaver. And if there be no risk of life attending slaving, when the chances of gain are so great, why not risk a little money for the sake of that great salvation which lies in the root of all evil. If this be not Scriptural or Whatellan logic, it certainly is in accordance with the creed of a very large class of persons in our country.

I may state with safety, that the average profit, over and above all expenses, upon each negro landed upon the coast of Cuba, is between three and four hundred dollars. I am taking the average of a cargo. Let us put it at the lowest mark—three hundred dollars. It does not require the intellect of a Newton to calculate the profits that must accrue to the safe landing of a cargo of negroes. One thousand negroes would give a return of at least three hundred thousand dollars—a sufficient sum to set all parties concerned "upon their legs." Well can those parties afford to burn their fine vessels; well can the Cuban, after such a magnificent return upon his invested capital, afford to go to New-York and have a grand spiurge; and the "merchant prince,"—he, too, can be more princely still.

The bait of profit is certainly a tempting one; where there is no penalty, who would not bite?

THE WHYS AND WHEREFORES

Will necessitate somewhat lengthy explanations; will necessitate the utterance of truths that can but be most unpalatable to many. As they are *truths*, I trust that such persons will be able to digest them. To one class of persons, who are always seeking to find some new horror in the Slave question to shriek about, I do not address those truths, even though in their mouths they may be as sweet as honey; to another class, who dislike any revelation of the horrors of the traffic with an exceeding great dislike, I do not address myself, for the sweetness in the mouth of one may be bitterness in the belly of another. I wish a hearing with reasonable, moderate, thinking people, alone.

Why should the traffic be perpetuated? have we not for years kept a national police force standing before the very portals of Slave Land? Yes, and no. Nominally we have, and in reality we have not. Has not Great Britain, with her strong Anti-Slavery proclivities, lent her hand to the work of suppression? Yes. Why not then blot the nasty thing out—why is its name still on record in the world's book of crime? We shall see.

MEANS NOW TAKEN FOR STAYING THE TRADE.

The laws for the suppression of the African Slave-trade are nearly valueless and inoperative. The compact entered into between Great Britain and the United States, in the year 1842, stipulates that a force of eighty guns shall be kept on the Coast. Until of late the United States have not usually kept that complement. The British force has averaged for the past fifteen years nineteen vessels and one hundred and forty-eight guns. Let it be said, however, to the credit and honor of the Government of our country of *that* day, that it first led the way by legislation to the abolition of the Slave-trade. It even went further: a proposal was made by the Secretary of State by direction of the President, in accordance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, to even allow the right of search. This proposition was rejected by the British Government.

We have not only detailed an insufficient force heretofore, but that force has not been efficiently employed. A large portion of the time of our national vessels, detailed for this service, has been spent by them in places of pleasantness foreign to their field of duty. Madeira, the Cape de Verdes and the Canaries have been the favorite places of resort. I have now in my mind a late instance of a flag-ship of the United States African squadron lying for eight months at a time at a port in one of the above-named groups of islands. The great bugbear of African fever has been constantly paraded as a sufficient excuse for this absence from post of duty. If we cannot manage the fever with the success with which the English and French do, it would be well to reorganize our naval medical corps, and fill its ranks with *materiel* professionally competent to deal with a disease which is not at all terrible. The real reason of this absence from the post of duty has been kept in the background: It is to allow a large class of self-styled "chivalrous gentlemen" to luxuriate in idleness and pleasure at their country's expense. Such a thing as returning an equivalent for salary received, in shape of duty, has not been thought of; two ideas on this score would probably burst the head of many of our naval magnates. "The Coast" station has been one rather sought after than otherwise by our naval officers. And why not? Three months of each year was set apart for a stay at Maderia, and this time were often prolonged indefinitely. Three months at that beauteous Island would be an era in any person's lifetime; it would be a bright spot in life's desert. Who would not bear a few months' exile to the dreary Coast, for the privilege of living a season in a clime of perpetual Spring, in a land where the air is always fragrant with the scent of the ever-blooming flower, and the luscious fruit of the tropics and temperate climes are always to be had: a land of glorious scenery and associations, whose very name, like its own shining cascades, is most musical. This, with the charms of fine society, would do much towards effecting a cure of the fever. Add to the yearly episode at Madeira, the frequent calls at, and long stoppages at the Canaries, Cape Verdes and St. Helena, and it will be seen that the time spent by a vessel on the Coast was very short indeed. Usually not more than two or three vessels were there at a time.

The loose and indeterminate nature of the instructions given to our naval officers goes far to render the treaty inoperative. The evil of discretionary power exerted in these men operates most injuriously at times. It is oftentimes a mere matter of will with a commanding officer as to whether the effective force under his command shall or shall not render efficient aid toward suppressing the traffic. That will is too often exerted on the side of selfish inefficiency. Again, on the other hand, a willing officer is often kept in check by instructions from head-quarters, which are of this nature: "Do so and so," saith the magnate, "but if you do so and so, look out for yourself." Unless positive conviction follows the capture of a slaver, the officer capturing that slaver lays himself liable to a civil suit and damages; he is consequently afraid to take a vessel unless she has her cargo of flesh and blood aboard.

Under the present very unsatisfactory laws (very satisfactory to the slaver) for the suppression of the Slave-trade, it is almost impossible to detect a slaver, unless she has her cargo aboard. Disguise is so easy that no difficulty is experienced in finding avenues of escape. For instance, the palm-oil trade is *the* great blind and favorite disguise of the slaver. Receiving his papers say at New-York, (for five-sixths of the slave ships sail from that port,) he takes in a large number of casks for the ostensible purpose of having them filled with palm-oil. These he fills at New-York with water for ballast. The law requires only a certain number of water-casks in vessels trading to the Coast. But the slaver stands ready with his excuse: those casks are for palm-oil. Now, it is a well-known fact on this Coast that real palm-oil casks are brought out in staves, put together, and whitewashed inside and out just before receiving the oil. This is what is called the "cask dodge."

THE PALM OIL DODGE.

A word as to this palm oil trade, for it bears strongly on our subject. The greatest ignorance prevails on this subject in common with other African affairs. This is supposed to be in a most flourishing condition, and to employ a large amount of tonnage in its export. Such is not the case, and such reports only originate with the Slave-trading interest, whose wish is to mislead the public mind. A few large trading vessels per year could carry off all of the oil produced on the whole Coast; and I may add, in this connection, that the English naval officers attached to this station know of but three legal traders in this business. Contrary to supposition, there is no competition between the English and Americans in this trade, for there are few or none English vessels engaged in it. If palm oil be the principal article of export, and there are but three legal traders on the coast engaged in that trade, and those traders are American, what on earth do the great number of vessels who crowd these seas, all flying the American flag? All of them are assumed traders in palm-oil. Vessels supposed to be engaged in this trade, upon examination, are generally found to have clearance papers from New-York for eight or nine months, when any one outside of the New-York Custom-house ought to know that under the most favorable circumstances it would require from fifteen to eighteen months to get together a sufficiency of oil to freight an ordinary sized vessel. The oil is obtained very slowly, and at the date of my writing is not to be had. Let Government instruct its able officials at the New-York Custom-house to distinguish between oil-cask staves and water-casks, and it will have done one commendable thing.

WHAT IS NOW DOING.

Let the records of the past speak for us: they will say "almost nothing," and I can scarcely hope for anything better for the immediate future. We have heard of a slaver captured now and then by an American cruiser, but such a thing is like an angel's visit—a thing of many fews and far betweens. Bah! out upon us—we are justly stigmatized as a nation of slave-traders; for it is solely under the color of our flag that a traffic is carried on which ought to damn any nation, tongue or kindred engaging in it. I can scarcely wonder that we are judged abroad with the harshness that we are; that we are beginning to stink in the nostrils of decent nations as a very inconsistent people—a people which allows its flag to be prostituted to a base purpose.

A spasmodic show of zeal has of late been made manifest by the present Administration, and it has heralded forth to the world its magnificent declaration of its determination "to put down the Slave-trade." A new squadron has replaced the old one and it has entered upon the scene of its duties, and if its start is indicative of its future course, I would not give much for its efficiency. There has been a congregation of the new squadron at this place within the past two weeks, and we have witnessed the humiliating spectacle of an almost disorganized squadron, owing to Navy quarrels and disagreements. So far from working amicably in the discharge of the important duties assigned them by Government, the only inference to be drawn is that these naval gentry are sent out here to, by their own private animosities thwart the aims of the service. To such an extent has this quarreling been carried on that the Flag Officer of the squadron has had to make a complete shifting around of the *personnelle* of the vessels under his command, not one of which has been allowed to retain her original complement of officers. Upon one vessel there have been over twenty changes in her officers. Like the Kilkenny cats, they have to be separated. Two of the vessels soon go to Madeira, leaving the *work* to devolve upon the other three. One steamer, just having arrived on the station, (and she was supposed to be the best vessel on the station,) has nominally broken down, and gone to the pleasant port of Cadiz, Spain, to recruit her exhausted energies.

I mention these things reluctantly, solely because of the bearing they have upon the efficiency of our Navy in doing the work of suppressing the Slave-trade. There is certainly something rotten in Denmark.

It is a fact that the bulk of the work of capturing slavers is done by the British. They take six slavers to our one. There is no rubbing this out; all of the pseudo patriotism we may indulge in, and all of the *high*falutin talk we may give vent to, would not make it otherwise. There is not a month but what one or more slavers, with cargo aboard, is captured by British cruisers. Furnished with a fleet of small, fast-sailing steamers, manned by officers and men whose allotted time on this *deadly* coast is four and five years, they make the capture of slavers a matter of work and self-interest. And, indeed, they do work: their steamers are constantly cruising and on the alert; there is no sham about their movements. Lynx-eyed, they dog every suspicious looking craft which falls in their way. They are, of course, much beloved in this detestable community, where nearly every one, aside from the black population, is either directly or indirectly interested in the Slave-trade, in some things they have the advantage over us, and hence their greater efficiency. They have no discordant Southern element in their Navy, whose wish is to perpetuate the traffic, and who would throw obstacles in the way of the capture of slavers—who would wink at the traffic and rejoice at its success. They are furnished with a set of admirably adapted vessels for the prosecution of their work, and well do they use them.

You have, doubtless, had the case of the notorious *Orion* before you ere this. The history of this vessel is a good illustration of the different ways of working adopted by the two nations. Falling into the hands of the captain of an American steamer, the captain and crew of the slaver successfully imitated sickness, and begged earnestly for assistance, both medical and to aid in getting their vessel into port. The want of sympathy spoken of by Talfourd, with his dying breath, may not, upon this occasion, be made manifest. The feeling Americans were touched with compassion at the sight of the sufferings of their brother, and they withheld not their aid. Medical assistance was furnished, and the slaver was manned by an American man-of-war crew, and carried to a safe anchorage, quite near the place where she was to receive her cargo. Left alone there, her crew suddenly got well, and up anchor and off. Overhauled again, she was found with her slave deck partly laid, and things in a general state of forwardness for the reception of her cargo. With this evidence against her, the flag officer took her in charge, investigated her case, and released her. The sequel I have made known: Shortly after she received her cargo, and had nearly made her escape. A sharp-eyed Englishman, however, knew the "nature of the beast," and was on his track, gave chase, and 200 miles at sea (an unusual distance to make a capture) overhauled and took her, making for the Englishman a nice pile of prize money. Multiply 888 by 25, the amount received per head for captured slaves, and you have the nice little pile which slipped through the hands of the Americans. It need not for a moment be supposed that the Americans got the laugh on them, for, perhaps they did not. I omitted to mention that the sweet-scented captain of the *Orion*—a man, Morgan by name, the same individual who was mate of her at the time of her capture on her former cruise—said to the boarding British officer at the time of his capture, "It is like a game at cards—we have played high but you (the English) have beaten us at our own game." I am most happy to state for the benefit of his New-York friends, that the gentleman Morgan and his equally gentlemanly associates, the first and second mates, are now in irons and provided with quarters on board of an American man-of-war. They will soon be on their way to New-York, when an opportunity will offer to give them a public reception as martyrs to the principle of right of search. I believe it is claimed that there was a violation of that principle upon the occasion of the capture of the *Orion*. The nasty Britishers ought to be made to mind their own business.

AFTER CAPTURE.

We make the best disposition of the slaves captured, sending them to Liberia, and delivering them up to that Republic, which converts them into passable colonists, who in time aid the work of civilizing and redeeming West Africa. The English send their captures to the West Indies as "apprentices," and it is a discussed point as to whether their condition as such is any better than in that of actual slavery. The English say, "Yea, it is infinitely better;" their haters say, "Nay, it is no better." But we have to do with the trade, and not with its aftersteps. The West Indies is near home, and people in the United States ought to be able to judge of the merits of the apprentice system.

THE REMEDY

Is one easily applied if we were only in earnest. Are we so? I believe not. Political chicanery fears to soil its pure hands with aught that smells of "nigger." Southern influence raises its potent voice and says, "Peace, be still!" The political deep is quiet, and its angry voice is sunk to a low, unquiet moaning murmur; it may be like unto a sound heard on the "middle passage." * * * Moneyed interest raises its note of alarm, and who dares to gainsay its influence? Who pities Logan? Not one.

There is a need for a revision of the laws regulating the suppression of the Slave-trade. The Convention of 1842, which drew up the treaty called the "Ashburton Treaty," made the trade piracy, which of course affixes the death-penalty to any one convicted as a slaver. Such a thing as capital punishment being inflicted upon any slaver was never, and never will be heard of in our country. A lesser penalty would go far to insure conviction, and men would be guarded about engaging in a business which would consign to labor in a State workshop for a term of years or a lifetime. It is now death or nothing—or rather it is nothing.

I should even advocate the allowance of the right of search within a specified distance of the coast—say two hundred miles. Of two evils, let us choose the least. The exemption from search is the virtual safeguard of the slaver; under the cover of a flag which does not tolerate the right of search, he may pursue his traffic with impunity. For instance: a slaver becomes familiarized, after a short stay in African waters, with the different men-of-war in those waters; he gets to know them and their nationality. Pursued at sea, he knows his pursuer by sight, and hoists a flag which exempts him from search, and he is safe. An American vessel, with cargo aboard, having the American colors flying, might pass under the very guns of a British man-of-war unmolested. The latest instructions to the British cruisers on this coast from the commanding officer on this station run about as follows: "Not to capture, visit, or in any way to interfere with United States vessels, whether those vessels have slaves aboard or not." I do do not say that these instructions have not been violated; I believe they have.

I would extend the provisions of the law, and make those having capital invested, and those indirectly interested in the traffic, equally amenable with those navigating the vessels carrying the live cargo.

Let the number of casks, buckets, amount of food in the shape of rice, salt fish, farina, etc., be limited, as well as the cooking apparatus, lumber, planking, etc.; material so handy for a slave deck. A violation of law relating to these things should make a prize of a vessel beyond the waters of the United States, where a mock trial and monetary interests secure a guilty triumph of the slaver.

And finally, in the name of all that is sensible and reasonable, if we are going to be in earnest in wiping out this stain so foul upon us, let us signify our earnestness by sending to the West Coast a proper and adequate force. The idea of sending there, as chasing craft, a lot of old by-gone sailing vessels, is simply ridiculous, and an insult to the common sense of the age in which we live. Ten years after England and France, we begin to discover that an efficient arm of the naval service is small, light draft, swift screw steamer, and it is to be hoped that in imitation of those Powers, in the course of time we will have there the only really effective vessels on the African Station. Let us do something or do nothing; take away a squatron which is costing us millions of money, or else render it really efficient. This we can do. Let us throw down the gates and say to the negro, "Get you beyond the waters and be the white man's slave," or let us say, "Arise and shine, for thy light has come; a new Glory, even that of the Star of the West, has risen upon thee."

ADDITIONAL FROM CHILI.

Politics upon the River Plate—Prospects of War with Brazil—Statistics—Gas in Valparaiso—Commercial—Shipping—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1860.

Our latest intelligence from the River la Plata is that a prospect of difficulty existed between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation. Probably your readers find the politics of that part of the continent every way confused. Lying in the valley of the River la Plata and on its branches, there are about sixteen Provinces, or as North Americans would call them, States. Of these, Paraguay, furthest north, is a separate and independent Government. Uruguay, or, as others call it, the Banda Oriental, the capital of which is Montevideo, is another. Then, of the remaining fourteen Provinces, a Confederation was formed many years ago, over which Rosas, famed for his cruelty, ruled fearfully for twenty years till his fall in 1852, when he was defeated by Urquiza, the leader of a successful revolt against his tyranny. In the attempt to reconstitute the Government at that time, the Province of Buenos Ayres became discontented and stood aloof from the Confederation. The capital was, therefore, removed from the City of Buenos Ayres to Parana, in the interior, on the river. Recently, after a battle on the question, the refractory state of Buenos Ayres has consented to resume its position as an integral part of the Argentine Confederation. And now, on the termination of that question, the new one rises between the strengthened Confederation and the Brazilian Empire.

It is said the Brazilians are gathering forces in the river in anticipation, so that they have eleven armed vessels even now in the neutral port of Montevideo. While at the same time the Confederation is carrying forward, on the other hand, private negotiations with Paraguay and Uruguay for united aid against the Imperial adversary.

The entire sixteen provinces of the valley of the river Plate are Spanish. The Empire of Brazil is Portuguese. That is to say in language and earlier government. The races in both cases are not only mixed, but the Indian stock predominates numerically over the European.

Spanish Shipping.—The latest publication of statistics of the Spanish merchant service is for the year 1857. According to this the number of ships was 21,830, amounting to 2,712,614 tons, and manned by 100,000 seamen. Since 1849 the number of ships and tonnage had almost doubled. It was then 11,024 vessels, and 1,401,248 tons.

The increase between 1856 and 1857, for one year only, was upwards of 2,800 vessels, 650,000 tonnage.

I have not at hand the figures of Chilian shipping. But it is exceedingly insignificant in any such comparison. The number of merchant vessels carrying this flag is about 300, and the average tonnage may be set down at 500 each. These are commanded for the most part by foreign Captains. There are a few natives, some English, now and then an American, some Frenchmen, and a good many Germans, Danes, and so forth.

Our city government has granted leave to James Walker to set new gas-works, and lay gas-pipes throughout the city, provided it be done within three years. We pay for our gas now at the rate of $6 a thousand cubic feet, which all that pay count to be dear enough. The city council is a shareholder in the present Company, but the knowing ones intimate that it reaps little share from the profits.

We have a Board of Medical Examiners; and, in order to practice in any town of the Republic, where there is a regular physician already, a new comer must undergo an examination before the Board. Just now an order has been issued to look into the matter, and see who are acting as practitioners without right to do so. A list is to be prepared of all such intruders. They are said to be numerous. And when the list is prepared each is warned of the legal penalties.

In like manner the drug-stores are promised a thorough overhauling.

The decease of the wife of Don Gregorio Ossa in Santiago, is mentioned in the papers, at the age of 35.

A curious question has just been decided in Santiago, by the Supreme Court. A German put up a coach and harnesses for raffling. A man bought two numbers, though he did not pay cash down. The last number drawn was to take the coach. One of his numbers was among the last three, and before the final drawing the owner of the coach sold said number for upwards of $1,000. It appears to have been the successful number, in the end. The purchaser sued the owner of the coach, and the Judge gave judgment for the plaintiff. The Supreme Court, however, reversed the decision, on the ground that he had not paid for his number, and until that were done, it was not his.

A decree has just been issued by this Government regarding the shipping of Chilians as seamen on board foreign vessels. This can only be done for ports out of Chili by the consignees of the vessel giving security to the satisfaction of the Harbor Master that said seamen shall be taken care of in said foreign ports and shall be returned to Chili. The object is to prevent the destitution of Chilians in foreign ports. The penalty of shipping one without this free requisite is a fine on consignees of $100.

	Pkgs.
The amount of powder in Customs warehouses at the beginning of 1859 was	6,481
Introduced in 1859	35,435
Total	41,916
Dispatched	21,459
Balance in store 1860	20,457

The proportion of powder dispatched was as follows, according to different kinds:

	Pkgs.
Musket powder	1,575
Hunting powder	1,514
Mining powder	17,472
Cannon powder	727
Rough powder	171

The packages are reckoned at 25 pounds each.

The Bank of Valparaiso has just celebrated its semi-annual meeting. The Directors propose a dividend of three per cent. for the past six months. Some think as good as could have been expected, considering the commercial character of the half year past, while others are discontented. Dec. 31 gave a better prospect. The figures then were:

In the vaults, cash	$328,267
Advances of accounts current	320,700
Notes discounted	997,534
Notes overdue	107,875
Mortgages	89,550
Real estate	32,730

To the Bank's debt is reckoned:

Capital paid in	$500,000
Deposits in account current	248,155
Deposits at sight	39,636
Deposits on time	1,024,093
Deposits on time in Santiago	15,770
Interest due from Bank	12,869
Reserve fund	15,785
Profit and loss	31,443

The expenses of the Bank for the last six months have been:

Rent	$1,900 00
Salaries	9,866 00
Petties	875 00
Use of furniture, 5 per cent. on value	161 35
Total	$11,902 35

The German residents of this City have contributed the generous sum of $4,000 to relieve the distress of their countrymen in Waldavia, occasioned by the recent destructive fire.

From the Indian Territory, into which a Division of 2,500 men had marched under Villalon, we hear that the troops were drawing back on the town of Los Angeles. The reason of this backward movement is not publicly known. It can hardly be they have been worsted by the Indians. An officer named Salvo, "valiant and veteran," had, as is reported, thrown up his commission. Barbosa had also fallen back towards the coast with his troops, but slowly, and bringing a great number of cattle which he had recovered from the savage robbers.

The remittance of money by last steamer from the North, on the 23d, was $70,000, besides $80,760 in bar silver, and 1,176 ounces of gold in bars.

The Chilian bark *Maria*, laden with coal, from Coronel, put into Talcahuano, leaking, a few days ago, and sank soon in shoal water.

VALPARAISO, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1860.

A writer in Santiago gives out that he intends refuting Lord Cochrane's criticisms on Chili during the time of his service in the navy in 1818. Cochrane has been severe, first on score of bad management there, and, second, because he has not since been paid what he considers his due for past services.

In the *Revista del Pacifico*, a recent article by Dr. Reid urges that colonization is the only proper, fair and practicable method of reducing the Indian tribes at the South. War is deprecated. Romish missions are considered a failure, and now trade, tillage and civilization are recommended. The tone of the article is fair.

We have two printing-offices here. The half of one, the *Mercurio*, was sold some time ago for $40,000. The other, the *Comercio*, has been recently disposed off to Albano, a friend of the Government Party, for $13,600. A third office has been commenced by an enterprising young German, named Helfmann, who bids fair to succeed well. Nearly all printing materials are now brought here from the United States, being preferred on account of finish and style generally. This change has been wrought within a few years. Formerly nearly everything of the kind came from France. It is well the American typefounders have become better known.

An advertisement appears in the papers for purchase of paper rags in the provinces, in preparation for the paper mill that is to be set up shortly by an American named McGill. He has the exclusive right to manufacture paper, granted for six years by the Government.

The subjects of the Queen of Spain have just called a meeting to make up a subscription for their countrymen who have suffered in the war with Morocco, or their surviving families.

The exports from Huasco during the last half of the year 1859, were:

	Bar Copper.	Regulus.	Ores.
To England, in quintals	$1.201	$22,954	$9,309
To Hamburgh, in quintals	15.557	——	16,036
To United States, in quintals	——	18,156	1,141
To France, in quintals	——	13,089	18,239

Total value, $365,000. Most of these articles pay 5 per cent. export duty.

Anjel Cristi, a political prisoner in Coquimbo, recently made his escape from jail for parts unknown.

A German newspaper for distribution on this coast, among the many Germans who live on it, has just been commenced at Lima. The editor's name is Haller.

A mining and metallurgical review has recently been proposed for publication in Copiapo by a Frenchman named Lenoir. It is to give all public documents relative to mining, statistics of productions of mines, general notices of mines in operation, and current prices; essays on mining, geology, health of workmen and means for their improvement; and, finally, translations into Spanish from foreign scientific journals, viz.: "Of North America and Europe, especially of Madrid, Paris, Freyburg, London, Vienna and Berlin." This is excellent, but whether it will pay is doubtful.

Bernardino Bravo has recently made a donation of $3,000, the interest of which is to be applied to the City Hospital.

Courts-martial have been held recently in Copiapo to try persons known to have taken part in the revolution a year ago. One hundred and ninety were on the docket. According to law, sentence of death was passed on one hundred and seventy. Most of them are already absent—having fled the country. But it is probable none will be executed.

The American steamer *Bio-bio* is making regular trips now, twice a month from this to Talcahuano, and doing well. The *Polynesian* is on the same route yet. So is the *Cloda*, which even goes south to Chiloe. None of these boats, I may here mention, make any account of Sunday. Neither do the steamers of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, running to Panama. It might be well if the owners of these lines, residing, as many of them do, in England and America, knew this fact. If a commandment is obligatory in New-York or Boston, or in Liverpool and Southampton, then it ought to be respected everywhere. But men do things through their agents here which they would not do at home themselves, though probably if here they would practice the same dereliction from sound principle.

The exports from Great Britain to Chili for the year ended Oct. 31, 1859, of measured goods, was 35,571,854 yards; and of weight goods, 2 555,135 pounds; i. e., "cordage, cables and mixed goods," an increase over the previous year of from 40 to 50 per cent.

Capt. Haagensen, of the Danish bark *Dam*, lost his life recently at the Chincha Islands. He had gone on board the British steamer *Bolivia*. On leaving her side, in his boat, the Captain of the steamer, named Hill, gave an order to back the engines; the boat was caught under the wheel, and the Danish Captain so injured that he died in an hour. His remains were buried in the guano of his own cargo to be carried home. He was highly esteemed.

The coal mines in the south of Chili, during 1859, yielded 85,000 tons; 31,809 tons were shipped for foreign ports, (Peru and Bolivia,) and 40,507 for Chilian ports.—making a total shipment of 72,406 tons. The largest number of mines worked during the year was 23; ditto, of galleries, 1,412. This was in December. November gave the largest number of hands employed, which was 1,677. In December largest amount of coal was taken out, say 9,675 tons.

The whole amount of wheat embarked from ports in the Bay of Talcahuano in 1859 was 86,000 quintals, and of flour 179,649 quintals.

Don Manuel T. Ureta has arrived here from Bolivia, banished by President Linares, as an emissary of the President of Peru. Bolivia and Peru are on bad terms, and may even proceed to hostilities.

The work on the railway to Santiago is going forward beyond Quillota. Mr. Lloyd, the Engineer, goes soon to Santiago to commence the work also from that end of the line.

Somebody is writing a series of articles criticizing the present direction and plan of the road; and arguing that a more feasible route can be obtained through Melifilla, according to rough surveys made by Col. Bliss, an American, and Chevalier, a Frenchman. These articles are harsh and rude towards Lloyd, who is English, the present Chief-Engineer. They are signed "Certain Observers," who affirm that they are not engineers themselves.

Valparaiso, Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Our latest intelligence from the south confirms the rumor that the army had retraced its march, and had approached the frontier instead of pursuing the Indians. Col. Barbosa, however, had overhauled the savages once more, and killed 80 of them; but still he had retired from the interior of their territory.

The number of ships that entered this harbor in 1859 was about 1,200. Of these, 57 were ships-of-war of various flags.

The American ship *Gray Feather* has just arrived, bringing a large number of passengers from California.

The hope is now generally expressed that the revolution is at an end. Extraordinary powers belong still to the Government till November next, but there is no disposition to employ them unnecessarily.

Mr. Ruckman is still acting American Consul. Rand is his Secretary. The former Consul, Dr. Trevitt, has the hospital for seamen, and still remains here. The hospital has been removed from its former site to the interior of the Calle de San Francisco.

The United States ship *Wyoming* is at anchor in the bay.

SOUTH PACIFIC.

FROM CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament Proposing to Buy Maine and Michigan—The Canadian Ocean Steamers and the Telegraph Line to Belle Isle Straits.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, March 13, 1860.

We Canadians are "some" on bunkum as well as you Americans. We have noted your propositions about buying British North America, and, if any resolution should pass Congress having such a "trade" in view—a very improbable thing, I admit—we have the following resolution ready. It is the production of Mr. Simpson, the M. P. P. (Member of the Provincial Parliament) for Niagara, and stands on the "notices of motion," to be brought forward if the action of Congress calls for it. It would be carried almost unanimously.

"Address to Her Majesty the Queen; praying that in the event of receiving any proposition from the Congress of the United States for the acquisition of British North America, or any portion thereof, Her Majesty will graciously be pleased to reply, that considerations connected with the happiness of the human race in general, and with the well being and liberties of North America in particular, forbid the idea of acceding thereto; but that, in order to show Her Majesty's appreciation of the trading propensity of Congress, and the willingness to indulge it so far as is consistent with the feelings and interests of her subjects in North America, the Queen is prepared to receive a proposition for the acquisition by Canada of the States of Maine and Michigan, or either of them."

The subsidy to our ocean steam line is to be increased to £104,000 currency a year ($416,000.) A subsidy of £2,500 ($10,000) is to be given to the Montreal Telegraph Company for extending their line from Father Point to the Straits of Belle Isle, by a submarine cable 600 miles long. The resolutions have already passed a second reading in Parliament, and the bill to give effect to them has been introduced, so that there is no reasonable doubt of a subsidy being given.

The two have a very intimate connection. In the first place, Mr. Allan, the President of the Telegraph Company, is one of the proprietors of the steam line.

In the next, the Straits of Belle Isle are those through which the Canadian steamers pass on their Summer trips to Quebec. The steamers will be under contract to run from some port in the North of Ireland—not the South, as at present—to the Straits in five and a half days, so that, by the Canadian line, telegraphing in less than six days from any part of the American to any part of the European continent will be a practicable thing.

Two other steps are being taken by our Government. The Board of Works recommend that a steamer be commissioned to examine, next Winter, whether the Gulf of St. Lawrence be not navigable throughout the year, and whether Bic or some other harbor be not open all the season. If so, the Canadian steamers would run to that port—the Grand Trunk be extended thither, and Portland lose her position as the Winter terminus of our line. Then, in the second place, we are investigating Col. Shaw-ner's claim for an exclusive charter to run a trans-Atlantic telegraph over to Greenland, Iceland, the possessions of the King of Denmark. If the claim can be ridden through, we will ride through it, and lay down our wires along that route.

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

Rev. Dr. Edgar, a member of the Irish delegation to this country, has commenced the publication, in the columns of the New-York *Observer*, of his observations upon the condition of the Irish in America, with particular reference to the Protestant and Catholic divisions of that race. The initial paper of the series gives a general view of the writer's experience in the United States, and contains the following passage: "At first view, I might have said that all Protestant Irish, in America, are prosperous, for of all the multitudes who crowded so joyfully round me in many towns, all had the same answer to the question, How do you thrive? The dress, the countenance, the whole appearance of them all, answered the question, without the help of a word. But sometimes, unfortunately, I got an ugly peep behind the scenes."

Under the title of "The Duty of the Day," Rev. Henry Ward Beecher writes in this week's *Independent*: "Let every Christian citizen consider whether he is doing his part in the great struggle that has now begun, for the unity of States, and the stability of Federal Government on the basis of Justice and Liberty. God has blessed him in no ordinary degree who is permitted to engage in the evolution of principles and the settlement of a policy, which is not second in importance to the very inauguration of the Government. In such a period, political indifference is an immorality! No man can be guiltless who lends himself to wrong, or who neglects to give his whole influence to the right. We make these suggestions just now because this is the seed-time not only of the year, but of our political harvest. We must aim at a political harvest by the sowing of right seed, in right places, rightly prepared. Where are the seed sowers?"

A concerted movement for the management of the Union Prayer meetings was inaugurated at the Convention recently held in Philadelphia. The following recommendations are made public: 1. That every Union Prayer-meeting be represented by a convenient number of brethren, approved by common consent, without formal election, who may constitute in the aggregate a "General Committee of Correspondence for the Union Prayer Meetings;" collecting from its local constituencies stated and systematic information. 2. That this Committee have power to call National Conventions. 3. That the Committee be empowered to consolidate all the movements of this character now in progress.

The Missionary Convention, recently held in this City to consider the condition of the Choctaw Mission, appointed a Committee to solicit aid for that enterprise. This Committee, consisting of Messrs. Moses Allen, Robert Carter and Thos. A. Smith, have issued a circular setting forth the claims of the Mission upon the sympathies of Christians. It is represented that further assistance is requisite to enable the Presbyterian Board to carry on the missionary work, and that the average cost of the Mission during the last six years has been nearly $8,000.

A letter from a Moravian in Peansylvania makes the following correction of a common error: "The 'United Brethren in Christ' are a distinct body of Christians; and may not be confounded with the Moravian Church. Even in *name*, these two denominations are not identical; the Moravians are sometimes called 'United Brethren,' but never the 'United Brethren in Christ,' which is the distinctive appellation or denomination of the other Christian organization referred to. The 'United Brethren in Christ,' or 'German Methodists,' as they have sometimes been called, have an origin which, so far as nationality is concerned, is purely American, and of recent date."

It is suggested that a day or two preceding the meeting of the ensuing General Assemcly of the Presbyterian Church, (Old School,) at Rochester, be passed in prayer and conference, to be attended by such Commissioners to the Assembly as may find it practicable to be present. The *Presbyterian* says: "The pastors of that city, we understand, are very favorable to the arrangement, and feel assured that it would not only be a delightful season of Christian reunion, but that the influence would be most happy on the religious interests of that community, and on the ensuing sessions of the Assembly."

Rev. Morris C. Suthpen, of the College of New-Jersey, has received a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, N. J. The church in Columbia, S. C., recently held a meeting, at which Rev. Dr. Thornwell and Rev. Mr. Mallary were formally invited to become co-pastors. Mr. Mallary is a convert from the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. Rev. W. B. Lee has been dismissed from the pastorate of the Centre Church in Fair Haven, Conn., to accept a call from the Grace-avenue Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

In this City, last Sabbath, the Northwest Presbyterian Church, in Fiftieth-street, received seventy-four new members—forty-three upon confession of faith, and thirty-one by letters. Some nine or ten of these, mostly wives and mothers, were publicly bapt

CITY GOVERNMENT.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THE LITIGATION RESPECTING THE OLD POLICE—A REFERENCE PROPOSED—PAY OF SUCK MEMBERS OF THE FORCE—PERSON WITNESSES—A NEW APPORTIONMENT OF THE FORCE.

A regular meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday, at which all the members were present. Mayor Wood offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, A large number of persons, who, prior to the 15th day of April, 1857, were members of the Police Force of this City, and who now claim to be members of the Police Force of the Metropolitan Police District, have instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court against this Board, to compel it to recognise their claims as Policemen; and,

Whereas, In said proceedings this Board has made returns to the several writs of *mandamus* issued at the suits of the various relators, and on said returns certain issues of fact have been joined, which issues of fact are now ready for trial in the Supreme Court; and,

Whereas, This Board is desirous of expediting the decision of said issues, and of avoiding unnecessary expense and litigation therefor,

Resolved, That the Attorneys of this Board be authorized and directed to propose to the Attorneys of the several relators above mentioned, that the several issues joined be referred for trial to one or three discreet, proper and competent, disinterested referees, to be appointed by the Supreme Court. Laid on the table until the next meeting.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. STRANAHAN, was adopted:

Resolved, That patrolmen, sick from unnecessary exposure, or imprudent habits, shall not receive pay during such sickness; that patrolmen, sick in the ordinary discharge of duty, shall receive during such sickness half pay; and that patrolmen, sick from unusual and necessary exposure in the discharge of duty, or by reason of injuries so received, shall receive full pay.

Mr. ULSHOEFFER offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That when the alleged felons are let out on bail, the witnesses ought to be discharged on their own recognizances.

Resolved, That when the authorities omit to examine witnesses according to law, such witnesses should likewise be discharged on their own recognizances.

Resolved, That as a condition of the postponement of trials of persons charged with crimes they should be required to consent to the examination of witnesses who are under detention in the House of Detention.

Resolved, That the House of Detention ought to be under the control of a sergeant and squad, so that no witness shall go out of the house or elsewhere, except under the escort of the officers belonging to the House of Detention.

Resolved, That no witness should be detained in the House of Detention over three months, except upon a report of the Sergeant of the House through the Captain of the Precinct and General Superintendent, unless this Board shall otherwise direct.

Laid on the table.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. BOWNE, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, and adopted:

Resolved, That all transfers and detailments of members of the police force shall be made by the Board of Police, on written reports of committees, and that no transfers or detailments shall be made without such written reports except by unanimous consent; provided, however, that nothing in this resolution shall be construed to affect the power lodged with the General Superintendent of making such transfers and detailments as he may think expedient for any time not exceeding ten days.

Resolved, That until the further action of this Board the patrol force of the City of New-York shall be as follows:

Precinct.	No. Men.	Precinct.	No. Men.
I	56	XVII	61
II	42	XVIII	54
III	50	XIX	50
IV	57	XX	56
V	50	XXI	56
VI	60	XXII	59
VII	60	XXIII	43
VIII	46	XXIV	52
IX	46	XXV	25
X	42	XXVI	42
XI	52	Court squad	38
XII	52	Steamboat and Railroad squad	26
XIII	43	Broadway	25
XIV	46	General Office	8
XV	50		
Total			1,400

Captain COULTER, of the Twenty-second Precinct, lately appointed Harbor Master, sent in his resignation.

D. D. HORRIGAN and PETER DAILY, of the Old Police, were appointed Sergeants.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

THE LEAP YEAR QUESTION NOT YET DECIDED.

The Street Commissioner, aided by his large and intelligent clerical force, has not yet reached a decision in the case of the contract for working the Eleventh-avenue, but has sent the papers to the Comptroller, without having made any award. In view of the remarkable circumstances of the case, and of the fact that an award to either party will entail a lawsuit upon the City, it is not improbable that all the bids may be rejected, such being one of the provisions of the specifications, and the whole matter reopened for competition again. The Comptroller, as is well known, is surrounded by a corps famous for their dexterity at calculations, and if they can settle this knotty question they will relieve two gentlemen who are now very uneasily reposing on the anxious seat. The impression seems to obtain that Mr. WALKER will receive the contract by 75 cents, but as the TIMES is not given to sporting matters, we cannot report the state of the odds. A few hours will, however, decide the question. We shall report the issue in due course.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

THE TICKET SWINDLERS AGAIN.

The Mayor was not very much engrossed officially yesterday. Two ladies appealed to him for redress, in cases where, loving not wisely but too well, they had been betrayed, and sought redress through his intervention. The powers of the Mayor not extending to such cases, they were directed elsewhere.

Mr. SELONKE, a notorious ticket seller in Cedar-street, was brought up on a charge of extortion, in demanding and receiving $60 from a German for a steerage passage to Havre, the regular price of which was $35. The ticket being genuine, no relief could be afforded, and unless the purchaser can eat $25 worth of provisions during the voyage more than he is entitled to, he will have to pocket his loss. It was a case which could not even be compromised, and from the consequences of which not even the "Emigrant Bureau" could have saved the complainant.

FRED. HEATH, heretofore notorious for impositions on emigrants and strangers, was brought up by Officer BANFIELD, on a charge of outrageous extortion, but was allowed to depart on his disgorging a part of his gains—thus illustrating again the mode in which the new bureau for the protection of emigrants is likely to be conducted.

BUREAU OF CITY REVENUE.

RECEIPTS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

We are indebted to Ex-Alderman FRANKLIN, now in charge of the bureau of "City Revenue" in the Comptroller's office, for the following tabular statement of the ceipts for the month of February from all the sources which contribute to the sinking fund of the City. It makes a very snug total, and may encourage parties who hold City securities to feel certain of eventual payment. The annual total would reach over a million of dollars, a portion of which is by law set apart for the payment of interest on the City debt, while the remainder is added to the sinking fund.

RECEIPTS FOR FEBRUARY, 1860.

Interest on Bonds and Mortgages	$2,629 88
Market cellar rent	3,578 93
Market rents and fees	6,416 61
Bonds and mortgages	5,892 50
Dock and slip rent	32,093 77
House rents	1,280 41
Ferry rents	21,562 50
Water lot rent	150 89
Ground rent	5,133 00
Water lot quit rent	25 00
Commutation of water lot rent	631 56
Repairs to docks from private owners	2,435 00
Total	$81,830 05

Making Horse-Shoes.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, March 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in your paper of Saturday, 10th inst., an account of certain Pennsylvania blacksmiths boasting of making a certain number of horse-shoes in a certain number of hours—a Mr. JOSEPH MAHURY, of Schuylkill Haven, beating the others. It is stated that he made, with one striker, 250 complete horse-shoes in 8½ hours; 5 hours in the morning and 3½ hours in the afternoon. Now, I can do better than that, and beat him, having made 270 complete horse-shoes, with one helper, in 8½ hours, and can do it again without much distress. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES JACKSON,

Of the firm of J. & J. R. JACKSON, No. 22 Sheldon-street.

P. S.—You are at liberty to insert the above, if you please.

SINGULAR ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE TOWN OF NAPOLEON, ARK.—We learn that the citizens of Napoleon have lately been thrown into intense excitement by the discovery of a plot aimed at the ultimate destruction of the place from the action of the current of the Arkansas River. The town itself, as many of our readers are aware, is situated on a sort of peninsula at the junction of the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. For a distance of several miles in its rear, a narrow strip of land, about 400 yards in width, separates the two rivers, and connects the town with the main shore. It seems that within a few weeks past a train of powder has been placed across this neck or slip of land, and that on Monday night last a match was applied, causing a terrific explosion, which tore up the earth to such an extent as to permit the water from the Arkansas to pass entirely across and empty into the Mississippi. The result has already been the introduction of a strong current through the pass thus formed, which is rapidly widening and deepening, and threatening to isolate the town entirely from the main land, and at no very distant day sweep it entirely away. What evil-disposed person perpetrated the act, is unknown, but suspicion is said to attach to a planter residing in the vicinity, whose property would be greatly benefited by the change.—*Memphis Bulletin, March 9.*

The widow of the late Rev. Robert Hall died at her residence, near Bristol, on the 15th ult., at the age of 74.

Suspension of the National Era.

CARD FROM MRS. BAILEY.

It is my painful duty to announce to the friends and subscribers of the *National Era* that its publication must be suspended for the present.

Since the paper passed into my hands last May, I have faithfully expended upon it all the money received from the subscribers, using no part thereof, even for the support of my family. From the kind and encouraging letters received from subscribers, I had hoped that there would be no great decrease in the list for at least one year. In this hope I have been disappointed. In the early part of the present session of Congress, I received assurances from my friends of aid, by which I hoped to carry on the paper until it could be transferred to other and abler hands. My expectations, through no lack, however, of generous effort on the part of my friends, have not been realized, and as the paper, with its present subscription list, does not support itself, it must go down unless its friends determine otherwise. I have endeavored to preserve the integrity of the paper, and have done all in my power to make it useful. No one can be more fully aware than I am of my unfitness for a task which has devolved upon me through no act or will of mine, but which I have accepted as a part of my duty to one whose labors and responsibilities I have always shared.

I am not only willing, but most anxious, to continue the paper until it can be permanently established. If the Republican Party is to remain the same, there is no reason why the *National Era* should not continue to be what it has been for the last thirteen years—the representative of freedom at the national capital.

I shall most cheerfully concur in whatever measures may be determined upon by Anti-Slavery Republicans to preserve the existence and promote the efficiency of the *Era*, but in the meantime it must be suspended. With the paper issued next week, the publication will cease until the first of May, at which time, if the necessary arrangements have been made, it will be resumed. Should all efforts for its continuation fail, it is my hope and purpose to fulfil my obligations to subscribers who have paid in advance, by supplying with some other Republican paper the numbers still due.

My only hope for the existence of the *Era* is in its old friends and patrons who have stood by it for so many years. It would seem strange, if, at the very opening of the campaign which we hope will result in the triumph of our principles, the paper which was first in the field, and always foremost in the fight, should fail for lack of support.

In the interval between now and the first of May, I shall hold all the moneys paid by subscribers from this date subject to their order, to be returned to them should the paper go down.

MARGARET L. BAILEY.

The Public Printing.

ABSTRACT OF MR. GURLEY'S BILL IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. GURLEY'S bill "to provide for the public printing, binding, engraving and lithographing," now before the House of Representatives, authorizes the Superintendent of Public Printing to contract for the necessary buildings, machinery and materials, subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, and appropriates $200,000 therefor. The Superintendent is to have entire supervision of the printing and binding; to purchase materials and employ hands; to be responsible for all manuscripts left in his charge; to render a quarterly report to the Secretary of the Interior; to receive documents to be printed and see that volumes or sheets are promptly delivered to the proper officers. He is to enter on his duties, as far as regards work to be done for the Executive and Judicial Departments, immediately, and do the Congressional printing after March 4, 1861. To pay for work and materials, there shall be advanced to the Superintendent, as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, sums at no time exceeding two-thirds of the penalty of his bond, and he is to settle his accounts as other disbursing officers are required to, but may not be allowed credit for payments at higher prices than those paid in private printing and binding establishments in Washington. He is to advertise annually in one or more newspapers having the largest circulation in Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Washington, for 60 days prior to July 1, for sealed proposals to furnish paper, open the proposals in the presence of the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, and award the contract to the lowest bidder. If the contractor fails to furnish the paper contracted, for the Superintendent must make a contract with the next lowest bidder if practicable, or readvertise. Meantime he must purchase in the open market with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. The Superintendent must report to the Solicitor of the Treasury any extra cost thus entailed, for which the first contractor will be prosecuted. All needed engravings to illustrate public documents are to be procured by the Superintendent. Neither he, nor any officer appointed under this act, must have any interest in any newspaper or printing of any kind, under pain of imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years, and a fine of $500. For any collusion with others for evading this act or defrauding the Government on the part of the Superintendent, he forfeits his office and is subject to imprisonment for not less than three nor more than seven years, and to a fine of $3,000. His foremen of printing and binding are each to receive $1,500 a year; to make a monthly report to the Superintendent; to make out estimates of materials required, file requisitions, give the Superintendent receipts, and be accountable therefor.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A PENNSYLVANIA NEGRO.—Much excitement was recently created in the western part of Chester County, Pennsylvania, by an alleged attempt to kidnap and sell as a slave JOHN BROWN, a tenant and laborer on the farm of J. WILLIAMS THORN. Two men, one of whom was identified as GILL HULL, entered BROWN'S house on the night of the 2d inst., and pretended that they had a warrant for his arrest on a charge of having robbed a store. They carried him to Baltimore, where they committed him to jail. While in confinement BROWN continually asserted that he was a free negro, and finally was identified as such by one of his acquaintances, Mr. WM. BOND. He was then set at liberty and sent back to his home in Pennsylvania. HULL was held to bail in the sum of $3,000 for an attempt to kidnap.

LAW REPORTS.

United States Circuit Court—March 13—Before Judge Smalley.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

The United States vs. *Charles Brown.*—The prisoner was convicted a day or two since of an assault with a dangerous weapon (with a knife) on the mate of the bark *Mayflower*, on which he was a seaman. His counsel made a motion for a new trial, which was this morning denied by the Court.

MOTION FOR ATTACHMENT.

Robert Marcher vs. *John J. Sigler.*—This was a motion for an attachment for the violation of an injunction issued out of this Court on Dec. 12, 1859, in favor of the plaintiff, to restrain the defendant from a violation of a patent issued to him for a machine for enameling mouldings for gilding. The plaintiff presented affidavits going to show that the business was carried on in the defendant's factory just as before, but that the factory door had been kept guarded, and the plaintiff's agent had been refused admittance, and that the defendant claimed to have sold the business to his son who was a minor, and to two of his workmen, who were irresponsible, which sale was not *bonâ fide*, but for the purpose of evading the injunction.

The defendant furnished affidavits alleging the *bonâ fides* of the sale, and denying that the factory door had been guarded.

The Court, however, on all the papers ordered the attachment to issue.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Van Antwerp & James. For defendant, Mr. Place.

THE POST-OFFICE CASE.

James S. Williams was then put on trial charged with taking a letter from the Post-office, containing a draft of the Norwich Bank, and embezzling the same. This is the case in which a question of identity arose, another Williams having been previously arrested and identified as the person who took the draft, but subsequently honorably discharged. Mr. Busteed and Mr. Ridgway appeared as counsel for the accused. Considerable time was consumed in impanneling a jury. Several of the jurymen were found to be incompetent by reason of being more than sixty years of age, though they have served without question in previous trials this term. The jury was finally impanneled, and the Court then adjourned till the morning.

The Michigan Loan—Suit against the Phœnix Bank.

The State of Michigan vs. *The Phœnix Bank.*—This case was tried in October, 1859, and was reported in the TIMES of Oct. 8. It now came before the Superior Court, at General Term, on appeal, and was argued and submitted. The facts are briefly as follows:

In the year 1838 the State of Michigan was engaged in obtaining a loan of $500,000. Mr. John Delafield was appointed by Gov. Mason, of Michigan, to aid in effecting the loan. In the course of the transaction, the Phœnix Bank, of which Mr. Delafield was President, advanced to Mr. Norton, fiscal agent of the State of Michigan, $16,400, in two drafts on Banks in Michigan.

These moneys, it is alleged, never came to the use of the State, and the State, when called upon by the Phenix Bank to repay, did not do so. The Phenix Bank continued to importune and press the State for payment until 1854, when the Board of State Auditors allowed the claim and it was paid.

During the time that the claim on the State was unsettled, the State neither admitting nor denying it, the Phenix Bank made efforts to recover the money from the Michigan Banks which held it, and the Michigan Banks being on the verge of bankruptcy, the Phenix Bank obtained from them some doubtful assets, consisting of demands on individuals and wild land.

When the claim of the Phenix Bank was on trial before the Auditors, the counsel of the Phenix Bank made no mention of the attempts to realise the demand from the Michigan banks, and this action was brought to set aside the decision of the Auditors, allowing the claim. The ground of suit was that if the Phenix Bank or its counsel had mentioned those attempts and the result of them, it would have caused the Auditors to disallow the claim, and that the omission to mention them was a *fraud*.

The Phenix Bank contended that these facts were not stated to the auditors merely because they were immaterial; that the bank never realized anything from the Michigan banks; that the assets were of little or no value, and were not in possession of the bank. And that in making these attempts to save from the wreck of the Michigan Banks, the Phenix Bank acted as trustee for the benefit of whom it might concern; for themselves, if the State should ultimately reject the claim, for the State if the claim should be ultimately allowed. And, as the claim had been allowed, the Phenix Bank was ready and willing to account, and on such account would show that it had never realized anything.

Decision reserved.

Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Attorney-General of Michigan, and J. S. Jernegan, Esq., for the plaintiffs; Edgar S. Van Winkle, Francis B. Cutting and Charles O'Conor, for the defendants.

Action for Assault and Battery.

Kaufman Wallach vs. *Robert Hogg.*—This was an action for assault and battery, tried before Judge DALY in the Common Pleas. The plaintiff was a clothier, and kept store at No. 35 Avenue C. The defendant was a dealer in camphene, &c., at No. 33 Avenue C. On the morning of Dec. 28, 1858, a difficulty occurred between them, which forms the subject of the action. There was a slight disparity in the statement of the witnesses as to the facts. Mr. Wallach and two witnesses swore that defendant came out of his store while plaintiff was sweeping his sidewalk, and without a word of provocation struck him several violent blows, knocking him into the gutter, where he lay for several minutes, until picked up by his wife. The plaintiff testified further that he was confined to his room for nearly two weeks; and his brother-in-law, a physician, stated that for ten or twelve days he attended him for these injuries.

On the other hand, Mr. Hogg testified that he found Mr. Wallach sweeping his ashes into his, (Hogg's,) door; told him to desist, and upon his continuing to sweep, gave him a "push," in consequence of which his cap fell off; that he picked it up and went into his store. This statement was fully corroborated by three witnesses, and it was also testified that plaintiff was out attending to his business on the day of the assault, and subsequently. Judge DALY charged the Jury that if they believed the plaintiff and his witnesses they should award damages in compensation for the injury, and also by way of punishment of the defendant; but if they believed the defendant and his witnesses they should find only nominal damages.

The Jury were out fifteen minutes, and found a verdict for the plaintiff for six cents damages.

A. J. Dittenhoe, for plaintiff; Samuel I. Glassey, for defendant.

Vacating Judgment.

William C. Haggerty and Ogden Haggerty vs. *John Roth et al.*—This was a motion on the part of defendants to set aside a judgment entered in this cause by the plaintiffs' attorneys, on the 23d of February last, and an execution and levy thereon, on the ground that the defendants' attorneys, Messrs. Beach & Smith, residing at Troy, on the 22d of February, the last day to answer, mailed an order extending the time to answer, directed to Messrs. Van Buren & Seixas, plaintiffs' attorneys, at New-York. The order was received through the mail about 5½ o'clock of the 23d, previous to which, however, the plaintiffs' attorneys had entered their judgment and issued their execution, by virtue of which the Sheriff of Rensselaer County levied upon a store of goods.

In opposition to the motion to vacate the judgment, the plaintiffs' attorneys produced affidavits showing from the admission of defendants that there was no defence to the action, that the purpose of the proceeding was delay, and the effect of granting it would be to deprive plaintiffs of all security, as defendants were in failing circumstances, and were selling out their goods at auction. They also showed that the order extending time was granted without a proper affidavit, and was probably mailed after office hours, and with the intention of not having it reach them in a proper time. Justice ALLEN, before whom, at a special term of the Supreme Court, the case was heard, refused to vacate the judgment, but made an order, in accordance with an offer of plaintiffs' attorneys, that the defendants have ten days in which to serve an answer, the case to be put upon the special circuit calendar for trial on the 6th of April next, the judgment, levy and execution to stand as security.

It will be remembered that in a very similar case, (Schuhardt *vs.* Roth,) reported in the TIMES of March 18, a judgment entered under substantially similar circumstances was vacated absolutely, and as matter of strict right of defendant.

An Apple-Woman in Court.

M. Powers and wife vs. *Frederick Banfied.*—This case, now on trial in the Common Pleas, before Judge DALY, is brought by the plaintiffs to recover damages from the defendant, for injuries alleged to have been received by the plaintiffs through the negligence of the defendant. Mrs. Powers kept a stand upon the crossing at the junction of Park-row with Broadway, for the purpose of vending apples, candies and other small articles to the passers-by. While thus, as she alleges, lawfully engaged, a pair of horses, and sleigh attached, ran against her, upset herself and stand, and otherwise greatly injured her. For this she sues the defendant, and claims $5,000 damages, which is the extent the law allows.

The defendant denies that he owned the said team and sleigh; that Mrs. Powers was knocked down, or bruised, or hurt in the manner alleged. He admits that he was in charge of a team standing by the Park just above the plaintiff's stand; that while there the horses became unmanageable, broke away from him and ran against Mrs. Powers, but denies that she was greatly injured thereby. He also denies that she was legally there, and asserts that her stand was upon a crossing, and that she was there contrary to the provisions of our City ordinances.

B. L. Billinger and Charles W. Sanford for plaintiffs; H. McCunn for defendants

Watch Pledged for Rent.

Duncan G. Frazer vs. *Thomas Vantine and Robert Peel.*—This action was tried yesterday in the Common Pleas before Judge BRADY. It was brought to recover a watch alleged to belong to the plaintiff, and damages for its detention by the defendants.

The defence was that the plaintiff hired of the defendants the basement of premises No. 81 Sixth-avenue, from May 1, 1858 to May 1, 1859. That the watch was given by the plaintiff to the defendants as security for the rent of the premises at the time of the letting. That there was rent still due from the plaintiff to the defendant, and on this ground the defendant claimed possession of the watch. The jury found in favor of the defendant.

M. A. Gilchrist for the plaintiff; A. J. Roe for the defendant.

A Sorrel Mare in Court.

Purchase vs. *Bellows.*—This is an action of replevin, now on trial in the Superior Court, brought to recover a sorrel mare. The mare was levied upon and sold under an execution issued upon a judgment recovered in the Marine Court, and brought by the defendant.

The plaintiff claims that he has right to her by virtue of a chattel mortgage, made by John E. Dean, the defendant in the suit in the Marine Court in which the judgment was obtained. The defendant bought her at Sheriff's sale, without any knowledge of the mortgage, and claims that the mortgage, which was made by Dean to his brother-in-law and his employer in business at the time, was made to hinder and defraud creditors, and was therefore void. The case has been submitted to the jury, who were still out at a late hour yesterday.

G. and T. Stephens for plaintiff; F. Wells and Charles A. Peabody for defendants. The case still on.

Suit upon Sale of Cigars.

William H. Ellis vs. *Joseph Newman and David Newman.*—This was an action commenced in the Common Pleas in March, 1851, to recover of the defendants 64,500 cigars, valued at $673, which the plaintiff purchased of the defendants. The cigars were paid for partly in cash and partly in a note, and a bill made out by the defendants was receipted and given to the plaintiff.

The defence is, that the note was to have been satisfactory, but was not.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendants made inquiry relative to the note and pronounced it satisfactory before the sale.

This case was tried in 1853, and a verdict given for the plaintiff for $601 75. The General Term of the Court, however, granted a new trial.

The jury now gave a second verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount.

Rights of Tenants.

J. N. Mortimer vs. *Wm. Brunner.*—This is an action on trial in the Superior Court, before Chief-Justice BOSWORTH, brought to recover the rent of premises No. 231 Broadway.

The defence is that the landlord rented the basement of the house for the purposes of carrying on a restaurant, and that the inconvenience suffered from the escaping of steam and other fumes from the restaurant to the premises above, with other annoyances and obstructions occasioned thereby, amounted in law to an eviction, and precluded the plaintiff from recovering rent.

S. H. Thayer for plaintiff; E. W. Stoughton for defendant.

The Pilotage Question.

George H. Cisco vs. *Marshall O. Roberts.*—This case, it will be remembered, was reported in the *Times* of Feb. 11 last, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court. The suit is brought to recover pilotage fees from defendant, as owner of the *Empire City*, and involves the question whether the State laws relative to pilotage, giving a preference to the first pilot offering his services, are constitutional. The case came on before the general term of the Superior Court, on the point reserved; and was argued, but no decision rendered.

William Allen Butler for the plaintiff, Gilbert Dean for defendant.

Verdicts.

Vose, Livingston & Co. vs. *The River Bank of Memphis, Tenn.*—This was a suit to enforce a contract for purchase of City of Memphis Bonds, and was reported in yesterday's TIMES. The Jury have brought in a verdict in favor of the defendants.

W. M. Evarts, for plaintiffs; John W. Edmonds, for defendants.

Mathew O'Connor vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—This suit was brought to recover damages for causing the death of a child, and was reported in yesterday's TIMES. The jury found a verdict of $75 for the plaintiff. Francis Byrne for defendant; Potter & McCarty for plaintiff.

Moritz Mayer et al. vs. *Harnden's Express.*—This is the suit against Harnden's Express for baggage lost. The case has been decided by the jury's bringing in a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $218 47. E. & E. T. Brown for plaintiffs; Crane & Fowler for defendants.

New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company vs. *Simeon Leland, Warren Leland and Charles Leland.*—This is the suit brought against the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel for money alleged to have been stolen from the pocket of a guest at night. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

Hadley and Baker for plaintiffs; Geo. V. Sickles for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

ALLEN, J.—*McKenzie, Executor, &c.*, vs. *Pye et al.*—Report modified by deducting from the amount reported the sum of $110 07 for the rent received by the purchaser, after deducting the interest upon his payment and expenditures, and as modified confirmed.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*New-York County Bank, in the City of New-York*, vs. *Jones.*—Motion for commission granted on payment of $10 costs,

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 16.

$45,600 U. S. 5s, '74 reg.	102	194 Erie Railroad	10
12,800 Tenn. 6s, '90	91⅜	50 do	10⅜
5,000 Vir. State 6s	94	100 Hud. River R.	b60 39
17,000 Missouri 6s	81⅜	50 do	b60 39⅛
25,000 do	s30 81⅜	100 do	39
20,000 do	b60 81⅜	100 Harlem Railroad	9
10,000 do	81⅜	20 Second-avenue R.	100
4,000 Br. City W. L'n.	101	100 Olev., P. & Ash. R.	110⅜
560 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	102	200 Reading Railroad	42⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. Bs., '76	103⅜	100 do	42⅜
1,000 Erie 2d M. Bs.	92⅜	50 Mich. Central R.	40⅜
16,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ cent. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs.	96	50 do	b30 40⅞
2,000 Mich. S. & N. Ia. B.	39	500 Mich. S. & N. Ia. B.	83⅛
19,000 M. S. & N. Ia. Bs.	58⅛	250 Mich. S. & N. Ia. g. s.	18⅜
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. 7s	91	100 do	le3⅜
5,000 Ill. Freel'd Bs.	97	100 do	s15 18⅝
3,000 T. H. & A. 2d Mtg.	32	94 do	13⅞
4,000 do	32⅜	200 Ill. Cen. R.	61
1,000 L. E. & W. 1 M. bds	70½	300 do	b60 61
2,000 C. A. T. S. F. Bds.	59	100 do	60⅞
2,000 C. B. & Q. R. ₱ c. bs	86	200 do	b30 61
64 Merchants' Bank	105½	200 do	60⅜
5 Bank of Commerce	99½	100 do	s60 60⅜
10 do	99⅜	100 Galena & Chi. R.	60½
100 Phœnix Bank	107½	200 do	b10 60⅝
10 Bank Com. Scrip	96½	400 do	b30 60⅞
5 Continental Bank	99¾	550 do	60⅞
9 Market Bank	100½	300 do	b10 60⅝
5 Hanover Bank	250	do	b10 60⅞
50 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	97	200 do	s10 60¾
25 do	97½	100 do	b60 60¾
100 do	98	50 do	b60 60⅞
5 do	98½	100 do	b30 60⅜
150 do	s3 98	600 Clev. & Tol. R.	20¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	94	100 do	s60 20⅝
10 N. Y. Cen. R.	74½	100 do	20⅜
2,750 do	74⅜	1700 do	b60 20⅜
100 do	s10 74⅜	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	65⅛
100 do	s30 74⅜	800 do	b30 65⅛
150 do	74⅝	428 do	65⅜
200 do	b60 74⅜	150 do	s60 65
500 do	b30 74⅜	50 do	bsw 65⅛
150 do	b60 74⅜	50 do	b30 65⅜
100 do	b60 74⅜	40 Canton Co.	20
100 do	s30 74⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s, '65	100⅜	500 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	9
2,000 do	100⅛	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. &	18⅜
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	81⅜	200 Panama Railroad	133¾
2,000 Br. City W. L'n.	101	160 do	133⅝
3,000 F. B. Con. B. '71	81	12 Del., L. & W. R.	87
1,000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1 M. S. F. Con. Bds.	96	50 Chi., B. & Q. R.	53
3,000 T. H. & A. 1. 2d M.	32½	200 Ill. Central R.	s0⅝
2,000 Hud. R. R. 3d M.	86	200 do	b30 60⅜
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	94	50 do	60⅝
50 do	94⅛	20 do	61
200 do	b30 94⅜	100 do	b60 60⅝
200 Reading Railroad	42⅜	200 do	60⅞
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	s30 75⅛	50 do	s10 60⅜
1050 do	75⅜	100 do	s60 60⅜
150 do	s10 75⅜	200 Cleve. & Tol R.	20⅜
100 do	b60 75⅜	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	s10 65⅛
600 do	75⅜	600 do	65⅜
500 do	75⅜	450 do	b30 65⅜
750 do	b30 75⅜	200 do	s10 65⅛
200 do	s3 75⅜	500 do	s60 64⅞
25 Mich. Central R.	40⅜	76 New-Jersey R.	124

FRIDAY, March 16—P. M.

The excitement on the Stock Exchange noticed yesterday was increased to-day by the telegraphic information from Albany, to the purport that the taxation upon the Railways had been limited, by the passage of the Sessions amendment in the Senate, to three years, with a compensating grant to the New-York Central of two and a half cents per mile in lieu of two cents, as now restricted, upon the passenger travel. The amendment is understood to be in the nature of a compromise of the question, as between the State and the Railways, and if concurred in by the Assembly, will no doubt be deemed satisfactory to the latter, and under all the circumstances of the case peculiarly acceptable to the Central line, on account of the removal of the restriction to two cents per mile on travel, which was made peculiar to this charter, and accepted by the Comp any at the time of consolidation with much reluctance, and under the implied understanding that the State would *not* thereafter resume the imposition of tolls on freight. If the amendment is not concurred in by the Assembly, the chances are that the whole subject will fall, by disagreement, between the two Houses. The Stock of the Central Company further advanced to 75½ ₱ cent., closing at 75½@¾, against 74 yesterday, and sales of Erie were made at 10½. The Western shares, with the exception of Illinois Central, which is rather weaker on the London quotations, were again active and higher, with considerable excitement in Galena and Rock Island, the rise on which to 61@60⅞ on the former, and 65½ on the latter, has taken some of the speculators for the fall quite by surprise. The advance since yesterday evening on Galena is partly owing, no doubt, to the relative scarcity of cash stock on the Street, to the maturing contracts for its delivery. In Michigan Southern Common shares, a further advance was had this afternoon, to $9, and the Guaranteed sold at 18½. Michigan Central advanced to 40½, and Burlington and Quincy to 53 ₱ cent. In the Coal stocks there was another advance, and a large one on Delaware and Hudson, sales of which were made at 98 ₱ cent.. and 97½ bid at the close. The approach of the yearly statement, and the fact that another half-yearly dividend soon falls in, are the special influences which are carrying this Stock to par again, while the more general consideration of the better accord in the coal trade is helping it in common with Pennsylvania Coal, Delaware and Lackawanna, and Reading. The last named brought 42½ ₱ cent. this afternoon, and Lackawanna 87. Pennsylvania is apparently held out of the market; the bids for it are advanced, but without inducing sales. Harlem and Hudson are steady. Pacific Mail and Panama a fraction higher than yesterday, with more disposition to business in both.

In the State and Railway Bonds a fair business was done, and generally at advancing prices. Missouris recovered to 81½ ₱ cent., and were in demand. Tennessees, 91½ ₱ cent. Virginias a fraction weaker. The United States registered stock sold again at 102 ₱ cent., and Texas Indemnity 100¼@⅜ ₱ cent. Eries of '71 advanced to 31 ₱ cent., and the second mortgage to 92½ ₱ cent. Michigan Central 8 ₱ cents. brought 96 ₱ cent. again. There is an improved demand for the Bonds of the Michigan Southern; sales of Sinking Funds at 58½ ₱ cent. The advices by the *Asia* of American Stocks in London are, that considerable sales of United States Coupons, of 1874, had been made, at 92@91¾ ₱ cent. The Bonds of the Illinois Central were higher, and other American Bonds in fair request. Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"American Securities in London have been steady during the past week. First-class railroad bonds have been freely taken for investment, particularly the bonds of the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads. Illinois Seven ₱ cent. Constructions and Panama First Mortgage have been more inquired for. Erie shares have been dealt in to some extent, at 9⅜@9½. Illinois shares are dull, at 44 discount. United States Five ₱ cents. are offered in large parcels from 91⅞@92¼. There has been a good inquiry for Massachusetts, Maryland and Pennsylvania State Bonds."

And Messrs. BELL & SONS:

"There has been a steady demand during the past week for various State bonds, more particularly for those of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and transactions to some extent have taken place in both these securities. The chief business, however, has been in the United States 5 ₱ cent. bonds, in which there have been some large investments. In the market for Railroad securities there is no change of importance to notice."

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 p. c. red. '74.	91⅜ to 92	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₱ ct. red. 1875	76 to 78	
Do., 7 ₱ cent. red. 1875	80 to 82	81⅜
Do., do., Fr. Land red. 1860	87 to 88	
Do., $100 shares, $70 paid	45 to 43 dis.	44⅛ dis.
Do., $100 shares	53 to 55	65
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ cent. com. '60.	85 to 90	
Do. 8 ₱ cent., 1869	78 to 80	
Do., 8 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage (sink. f.) '82	82 to 85	
Do., $100 shares	32 to 37	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana 7 ₱ ct. (sinking fund) 1885.	45 to 50	
Do., $100 shares	5 to 10	
New-York Central, 6 ₱ ct., (sinking fund) 1883	85 to 87	
Do., 7 ₱ cent., 1864	91 to 93

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

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Amusements this Evening.

BURTON'S GARDEN—Shandy Maguire—Our Gal—Lassie from New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Vanity Fair.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—O'Neal the Great—Robinson Robinson—Young America.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Orphan of Geneva—Evening—The Octoroon.

BELLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

CANAL-STREET, No. 306—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Cunard steamer *Asia* left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 3d inst., with highly interesting news—a digest of which will be found in a supplement accompanying the present issue of the TIMES. A brief abstract has already been received from the *Circassian*, which left Galway on the morning of the same day. The Reform bill, introduced by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, is diversely handled by the Press. In the main, it is regarded as an imperfect and temporizing measure; but as much as can be hoped for with the present Ministerial combination. The excitement caused by the project of annexing Savoy to France runs high in England, where it has been the subject of animated discussion in the House of Commons. There is little doubt, however, of the plan being realized, either with or without the consent of Piedmont. Indeed, if the latter refuse, as is anticipated, to accept the new programme for Italy, the forfeiture of the province in question will doubtless be the penalty of her contumacy. In the Duchies, in the meantime, the popular vote upon the question of annexation to Sardinia was about to be taken. The intelligence from Morocco is unimportant. Another trifling advantage had been secured by the Spanish arms. There is little of interest from the Continent generally, beyond the telegraphic summary already given.

The Senate was yesterday in receipt of communications from the President regarding the state of the Rio Grande frontier, and from the Secretary of the Treasury giving information in respect to our commerce with the British Provinces. The bill relative to National Armories was called up, amended, and debated at some length, without final action. Private bills were then considered and a number of them passed. In executive session the Nicaragua Treaty was under review. After the addition of an amendment or two, it was rejected. The House devoted the day to the revisal of its rules. The WILLIAMSON and SICKLES contested seat was made the order for to-day.

The Central Park Appropriations bill was reported in the State Senate, with an amendment, making it a misdemeanor for the Commissioners to exceed the sum now granted. The amendment was rejected. The bill to repeal the act creating a Board of Record Commissioners for New-York was reported favorably. Long discussion was had in Committee upon the Railroad Toll bill. One or two modifications, prompted by the Companies interested, were adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading. It is the special order for the day. The concurrent resolution calling upon Congress for an appropriation to improve the navigation of the Hudson was unanimously adopted. The Assembly amendments to the bill protecting the rights of married women were accepted, and the bill finally passed. Other business of minor importance was transacted previous to adjournment. The General Appropriation bill was introduced into the Assembly. The Brooklyn Park bill was ordered to a third reading. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the claim bills.

Some additional items of Mexican news are doled out to us from that questionable source, New-Orleans. All non-combatants had left Vera Cruz. MIRAMON remained before the City, awaiting the arrival of the Havana expedition, which the Juarez Government had denounced as piratical. Three American men-of-war were in the harbor.

The final act of the sorrowful tragedy of Harper's Ferry was performed yesterday at Charlestown. ANDREW STEVENS and WILLIAM HAZLETT, the last of the conspirators whom Virginia, with all her ardor in pursuit, is likely to capture, were hung in the presence of a gratified multitude. Both are said to have exhibited unflinching courage. STEVENS died painfully; HAZLETT without a struggle.

The Democratic Executive Committee appears to be serious in its intention to substitute Baltimore for Charleston, as the place of meeting for the approaching Convention. It is said that the utmost capacity of Charleston will be insufficient to accommodate the myriads of the faithful who promise to be in attendance. Baltimore, on the other hand, has room and verge enough for all comers, who will, moreover, escape the famine prices at which the more Southerly capital is prepared to hold its hospitality. At the latter place, however, confidence is still retained that the Convention will meet as first appointed, because the place was fixed by the last Convention, and because many of the delegations have given bonds for the quarters they have engaged. Great indignation is expressed against Mr. ASHMORE, who is understood to approve the change. The subject is still undecided. In the Norfolk (Va.) district, choice was yesterday made of delegates to the Convention. Those selected were in the interest of Ex-Gov. WISE.

The returns of the New-Hampshire election are at length complete. On the gubernatorial ticket, Mr. GOODWIN, the Republican candidate, received 38,009 votes; Mr. CATE, Democratic, 33,410. Republican majority, 4,599. The Senate will stand 10 Republicans to 2 Democrats; in the House, the Republicans have a majority of 85.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday, Mayor WOOD offered a resolution that the litigation in reference to the old police force be decided by referees, to be appointed by the Supreme Court. It was laid over. A new apportionment of the police force for the various Precincts was made, and a resolution was adopted regulating the pay of members off duty from sickness.

The match games of chess which have been in the course of play for eight evenings, between the Boston and New-York Clubs, were finished last night. Each Club won a game—Boston the first, and New-York the second. It was not settled as to whether a deciding game will be played.

In the action brought against the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, to recover money lost at night by a guest of the house, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Stock market was further stimulated yesterday by the action of the State Senate on the Railway tax. New-York Central sold up to 75½, closing 75¼@½. The Western Stocks sympathized, and Galena advanced to 61 ₰ cent., and Rock Island to 65½ ₰ cent. State Stocks firmer on Missouris. Exchange on Paris, f.5.17½; London, 108¼@108¾.

The sales of Cotton and Breadstuffs were light. Prices of the principal kinds favored buyers. Lard was active and buoyant. Other descriptions of Provisions were less freely dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Sugars, Coffee, Resin, Spirits Turpentine and Tobacco. The movements in most other branches of business were limited.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.—We publish another letter this morning from our correspondent on the Coast of Africa in regard to the Slave-trade. It may throw some light upon the subject, and illustrate, to the satisfaction of officials at Washington, the comparative inefficiency of the American squadron in the task of capturing vessels engaged in this traffic. It sets forth many facts and arguments, which are well worthy the consideration of the public.

Napoleon III. and Savoy.

The Third NAPOLEON is taking his first step in that career of territorial annexation which the founder of his family pursued with such unexampled energy and to so disastrous a termination. He had already doubled the commerce, multiplied the colonies, almost created the navy of France. He had made the nation peaceful beyond all precedent in making it beyond all precedent prosperous. He had made the nation powerful in renewing for it the glory of its most magnificent military past. He has now undertaken to consolidate it more firmly than ever by extending its frontiers towards the line which bounds the language and the manners of the French. The acquisition of Savoy has been announced from the imperial throne to be a duty devolving upon the ruler of France, from the actual position of European politics; and the declaration—received with acclamations of delight in France, as the language of a sovereign too truly and too frankly French to shrink from asserting the right of France to reconstruct, in her own interest, that map of her dominions which Europe, in 1815, drew up expressly to thwart her progress and to cripple her action—has been heard with alarm in England by no inconsiderable portion of the English Press and of English public men, as a voice from the grave so sternly closed with the rock of St. Helena. The visions which appalled the contemporaries of PITT and CASTLEREAGH have risen up once more before the eyes of their descendants. Once more the British Parliament echoes with denunciations of a BONAPARTE, stretching his despotic sceptre over the Continent; arming France from the Atlantic to the Alps within her "natural boundaries," and preparing universal monarchy in the territorial consolidation of the formidable race which has so often before given law to Europe. A moment's reflection should suffice to demonstrate the absurdity of these anticipations, and the injustice which they have led Englishmen of rank and sense to do the heir of the Napoleonic name. Nothing in the whole strange story of the present Emperor of the French is more plainly marked with the original peculiarities of his own genius and policy, nothing could less resemble the conduct in like cases of his great predecessor, than his course with regard to this very question of Savoy.

The annexations of the First NAPOLEON were made with the red hand and in hot blood. His settlements of territorial questions were as peremptory as his arrangements of an army on the field of battle; and no risks were suffered to withhold him from insisting on obtaining whatever his judgment had pronounced to be necessary for the welfare or the safety of his dominions. The age in which the first Emperor lived was but just beginning to escape from the old notions of the feudal policy in regard to the basis of national greatness and wealth; and NAPOLEON himself was at least as much of a conqueror as of a statesman, in the modern acceptation of that term. Had the question of Savoy arisen for him out of such a complication as is presented by the actual state and the prospective development of affairs in Italy, the strengthening of France towards the Alps would have held the first, the peace of Europe but the second, place in his thoughts. For it must not for a moment be supposed, as the clamorous alarmists on this subject would have the world believe, that the territory of Savoy is really a defence essential to the safety of Sardinia, and would be to France simply an outwork of offence against Italy; an armed hand raised against the heart of the Peninsula, as Cherbourg may be fairly enough said to be against the heart of England. On the contrary, while the acquisition of this territory by France would leave Sardinia mistress of the passes by which her plains are opened to the North and West, the importance of its possession to the integrity of France was recognized by the victorious allies of 1814 in the Treaty of Paris. This document not only confirmed to France her boundaries of 1792, but an important proportion of the accessions which had been made by the First NAPOLEON on the side of Savoy, as well as of Belgium and the Rhine. The Great and Little St. Bernard and the pass of the Mont Cenis are the true gateways of Piedmont, and these the acquisition of Savoy by France will leave in the keeping of the Sardinian sovereign. Italy can need no better mountain barrier than the Graian and Valesian Alps. When Savoy was restored to the White Cross in 1815, the restoration was made not out of regard for the liberties of Italy, but in obedience to the spirit which dictated the whole body of the treaties of Vienna, and for the express purpose, to use the words of METTERNICH himself, of "leaving a passage always open into the heart of France."

It is needless to say that France has never been disposed to recognize the wisdom or the propriety of arrangements concerted to such an end; and nothing surely could be more natural than that the heir of the great sovereign whose personal offences against the combined legitimacy of Europe were thus visited upon the nation which he ruled, should most earnestly desire to repair the wrong then done to France. Had NAPOLEON III. been the mere parody of his uncle which he has been so obstinately and so foolishly described to be, he would have undertaken this task on the morrow of his great Italian campaign, and demanded a settlement through the sword of scores which the sword had opened.

He did, however, nothing of the kind. He waits till the public opinion of Europe, gradually enlightened as to the merits and the prospects of the Italian cause, has begun to do justice to the intervention of France in behalf of that cause; and to surround the independence of Italy with moral guarantees far more formidable than the sword-bayonet of his Zouaves, and the rifled cannon of his artillery. The Kingdom of Upper Italy grows up in this interval of expectation, assumes the proportions of a new political existence in Europe, and promises to the Peninsula, for the first time in eight hundred years, an opportunity of united greatness and of federal peace. Then, and not till then, the French Emperor brings forward the claims of France to a release from the limitations arbitrarily imposed upon her by her flushed and angry enemies half a century since. He asks for Savoy—not as a compensation for the efforts made by France in behalf of Italian freedom and European public law; not as a new expansion of a territory long since quietly and permanently organized; but simply as a restoration to France of a bulwark which Europe would never have taken from her, had it not been believed to be essential to her dignity and her peace. The language of the French Emperor is as explicit on this point as it is calm and temperate. After setting forth the impending aggrandizement of Sardinia, he says:

"Looking to this transformation of Northern Italy, which gives to a powerful State all the passes of the Alps, it was my duty, for the security of our frontiers, to claim the French slopes of the mountains. This reassertion of a claim to a territory of small extent has nothing in it of a nature to alarm Europe and give a denial to the policy of disinterestedness which I have proclaimed more than once, for France does not wish to proceed to this aggrandisement, however small it may be, either by military occupation or by provoked insurrection, or by underhand manœuvres, but by frankly explaining the question to the Great Powers. They will doubtless understand in their equity, as France would certainly understand it for each of them under similar circumstances, that the important territorial rearrangement which is about to take place gives us a right to a guarantee indicated by nature herself."

Words of this sort on such a theme are a new thing in history from the lips of an Emperor who heads an army of six hundred thousand victorious and veteran troops. The master of the legions of Magenta and Solferino prefers a claim which any French sovereign might honorably feel himself justified in asserting by the sword, simply upon its merits as before the tribunal of public opinion. He appeals to the common sense and justice of the European States to admit this claim; and to the free will of the people of Savoy themselves to ratify it. There is nothing here of that sublime devotion to dynastic interests and strategical necessities which has heretofore presided in the councils of kings—carving up whole races and communities without remorse to make things pleasant between their rulers, turning Poles into Prussians, and Saxons into Austrians, Turks into Russians, and Spaniards into Englishmen, without so much as a single "By your leave" from the political magicians to their astounded victims. Respect for popular rights, popular feelings, and the immutable principles of international justice, breathes in every line of the Emperor's address on this subject, and it can scarcely be doubted that the question which it sets forth will be solved without any serious misunderstanding between France and the European Powers,

The debate on the Imperial speech in the British Parliament points strongly in this direction. Lord JOHN MANNERS, representing the Tories and their immortal distrust of France, could find no more solid reply to the reasoning of the Emperor than a clever taunt at Mr. BRIGHT for what Lord JOHN chose to call his mean mercantile subserviency to the Napoleonic ambition. The ex-Laureate of Young England towered over the shop-keeping statesman of Birmingham in all the poetic magnificence of those earlier days in which he sang,

"Let arts and learning, trade and commerce die,
But God preserve our old nobility;"

and the reckless heir of the great name of PEEL ranted in his usual fashion about France and the French. But what will be the ultimate verdict of liberal England was unquestionably uttered by Mr. MONCKTON MILNES in his frank and manly statement that,

"There was an element which had been strangely lost sight of, and without which it was impossible to debate, or even to comprehend, this question—namely, that Savoy was not essential as a nationality of Italy to the proposals for the reëstablishment of that Power in Europe. He could not think that any one would hesitate to say that the liberation of three millions of people in Lombardy from the yoke of centuries, and their transference to a constitutional government, was well worth the price now sought for. He believed that the Savoyese people generally were not hostile to annexation, and that they would prefer to join a country similar to them in language, and far more analogous to them as regards their notions of religion and politics. He was of opinion that this annexation might be made without disturbing the peace of Europe; and, supposing all other things to be right, it would be no unfair compensation for the 50,000 French lives and the millions of French money sacrificed to procure the independence of Italy."

Our City Railroads.

We do not know whether anything will or will not be done by the Legislature at this session concerning City Railroads. The friends of the "Gridiron bill" hope that the explosion caused by that demonstration will suffice to kill all attempts that may be made to charter any roads for this City. But there are still pending in the Assembly *five* bills for City Railroads,—each granting to certain specified persons the right to build and operate a Railroad through a certain portion of the streets of the City. The grant is absolute, and vests in the parties named the complete control over the roads which it authorizes them to build.

Now we insist that the Legislature shall not make these grants *without making some provision in them for the protection of the public.* The system hitherto pursued in this matter is oppressive to the community and disgraceful to its authors;—and now that its operation has been fully exposed, our legislators at Albany have no possible excuse for a repetition of its iniquities. They cannot pass the laws before them in their present form without deliberately plundering the poor, in order to enrich a monopoly,—without consciously and intentionally taking money out of the pockets of the mechanics, laborers, sewing-girls and other operatives, for the purpose of enabling the grantees named in their bills to divide *thirty* or *forty* per cent. on the money they invest. We showed by statistics in the TIMES of Wednesday, how the existing roads have been managed in this respect. We showed that the cost of these roads is stated at more than *four times* what they could be built for,—and that the profits of the Companies average ten per cent. upon this nominal cost.

Road.	Sworn cost per mile.	Sworn total cost.	Net earnings last year.	Dividends.
8th.....	97,137	808,421	216,629	12
6th.....	138,750	855,957	107,273	12
3d.....	166,666	1,170,000	235,011	10
2d.....	82,578	903,364	79,254	8

The total cost of the Hudson River road, with its deep cuttings, rock excavation, double track, tunnels, bridges, &c., &c., was $78,000 per mile. Yet, here we have the officers of the Sixth-avenue road, without grading, no bridges, no tunnels, nothing but four bars of iron laid side by side, swearing that it cost them *twice as much* per mile to lay their track. The Third-avenue road, upon the same sworn authority of its officers, cost *five times* as much per mile as the Central road, nearly *four times* as much as the Erie, and *three times* as much as the Hudson River Road. No man of common sense needs to be told that this is preposterous—that the roads did not cost any such sums—that they did not cost one-half, or one-fourth of those amounts, and that the accounts are pure fictions made up to draw enormous profits from the traveling public, without their knowledge.

Look, in the next place, at the manner in which they treat the passengers upon whom these extortions are practiced. In every country in the world but this, an agreement to transport a passenger implies an obligation to do it comfortably,—to provide a seat with proper space, air, light, and all other conveniences. No railroad in Great Britain or on the Continent dare refuse to furnish a single passenger, who has paid his fare, all these accommodations. Our City Railroads treat their passengers precisely as they would treat so many swine. They crowd their cars to suffocation,—compel passengers to stand,—shut them out from light and air, and recognize no obligation whatever beyond that of bringing them from one end of the route to the other. They will not put on cars enough to afford seats, because it costs more, and thus lessens their profits. They aim simply at getting the most possible money, and giving in return the least possible accommodation. They have the traveling public at their mercy, and they practice upon it regular and systematic extortions, which no other community would tolerate for an hour.

And now the Legislature proposes to charter *five more* just such monopolies,—and to empower them to practice precisely the same abuses and wrongs! If they do it,—knowing all the facts as they do,—they will merit universal censure and execration. We repeat, what we have said over and over again, that the City needs more railroads,—that those now in existence cannot accommodate all the City travel, if they would, and that new ones are needed, and sooner or later must be built. But they must be built upon a better plan,—must be honestly managed, and compelled to give *value* for the money they receive. They should be required to lay down a flat rail that will not obstruct City travel,—to give a seat to every passenger who pays his fare,—and to run cars enough to accommodate all who wish to ride.

We suggested, some days since, that a *Railroad Commission* should be created, with full power to control the roads, to examine their accounts, to compel compliance with all proper rules and regulations, and to enforce a *reduction of fare* whenever their profits should exceed a fixed and liberal rate. We believe this to be the only way in which a useful practical reform can be enforced. This would secure the great desideratum—cheap and comfortable City travel. The City has no right to derive a revenue from the riding public, any more than from the walking or the sleeping public. Any tax it imposes should be equal and uniform: the proposed sale of the Railroad franchise, therefore, is utterly unjust and unfair. The people who ride are the ones who should derive the benefit, in the reduction of fares, of any excessive profit that may accrue.

Sunday Amusements.

Both Houses of the Legislature have passed an act amending the Act of 1839, by which theatres, &c., are required to have the Mayor's license, paying the fees therefor into the treasury of the House of Refuge. The Board of Trustees of that Institution were empowered to prosecute offenders, sue out injunctions, and restrain in various ways unlawful exhibitions. The new law, as we have already explained, simply extends the provisions of the act to a large class of public performances, such as negro minstrels, "beer garden" theatricals, &c., which have come into being since the original act was passed. The fees, penalties, and the modes of enforcing them, are substantially the same as before. A clause is added, however, which is consistent with all our legislation, excepting "the first day of the week, called Sunday," from the authorized time for these public sports. And this arouses the old cry of "civil and religious liberty," under which the newsboys were to be allowed to continue their Sunday clamor, and the liquor dealers were to persist in their Sunday dramming.

While the Germans have by no means the monopoly of the iniquities to be lopped off by the operation of this law—as any one can see who reads the advertisements of Broadway Sunday brothels in every Sunday issue of a well-known American sheet—yet, their system is so much more extended that they are loudest in reprobation of a law that will shut them up to only six days in a week of drink and play. The proprietors of theatres who have hitherto dodged the law requiring licenses, and the keepers of large saloons and concert-halls whose profits have been largest on Sunday, have had several meetings, and have adopted various measures, more or less wise, to prevent the bill from becoming a law. Their present onset is on Gov. MORGAN, whose signature will make it a law. A delegation of the lager-bier and theatre interests has been appointed. A petition for the repeal of all Sunday laws has been circulated extensively among the guests of the Bowery "saloons," and is said to have some five thousand signatures. Some of the German papers are enlightening their readers as to the oppressive nature of our institutions,—reminding them that they were driven away from Europe for their "Red Republicanism," and calling upon them to stand by their principles!

We know not what effect this gasconade may have on our legislators or on our Executive. But we do know that the peace and prosperity, and good name of the City, are largely concerned in arresting one of the most impudent and demoralizing systems of evil ever foisted upon any people. If the clamor of interested parties is to stay the enacting and enforcement of necessary laws to protect public morals, then the majesty of law is a myth, and self-government an absurdity. It is time, surely, that some restraint should be thrown over practices that the police of Paris or Vienna would not tolerate for an hour. If the bill in question does this, the sooner it is a law the better.

SUSPENSION OF THE NATIONAL ERA.—A card which we publish in another column, from Mrs. BAILEY, announces the suspension of the *National Era* for lack of support. We make the announcement with regret—and that without any special reference to the principles to which the *Era* was devoted. For the intrinsic character of the journal was such as should have prevented its failure. It has always been able, clear in its views, independent of mere partisan control, decorous and dignified in its tone, and a credit, in every way, to American journalism. It always brought to the advocacy of its opinions a large and reliable intelligence, and steadily aimed to secure support and favor, rather by calm and candid argument, than by heated appeals to passion and party spirit.

It is not pleasant to see such a journal failing for lack of support. It indicates a want of appreciation on the part of the American public,—a preference for what is passionate and ultra over what is simply sensible and judicious, which our reading public ought to have outgrown. The late Dr. BAILEY spent the best years of his life in laboring to establish the *Era;* he was constantly encouraged by the lavish promises of men who professed to concur in his views and sympathize in his aims,—but who regularly forfeited their pledges, when they found that the paper could not be used as a tool for the promotion of their selfish aims. The fact that it has been sustained for so long a time, in a slave district, while it has never wavered in its hostility to Slavery, shows the singular prudence and judgment which have marked its conduct. We sincerely regret the necessity which has compelled Mrs. BAILEY to suspend its publication.

Spanish Subjects and American Citizens.

Great Britain, France, Prussia, almost all the first-class European States, have recognized the right of their subjects to renounce their allegiance, and to become citizens of the United States; not so Spain. Whoever has the misfortune to be born beneath the banner of Castile and Leon must always remain subject to the Second ISABELLA and her heirs—must always be liable to obey their behests, and to share their uncertain fate. Once a Spaniard, always a Spaniard. No matter how early he may forsake her soil, or how long he may absent himself from it—no matter how solemnly he may have abjured her authority, or how binding may be the obligations which he has contracted to his adopted country—the Spaniard, nevertheless, becomes a son of Spain once more, the moment he ventures within her borders. A case has recently occurred in Cuba in point of this immutable policy. One GAVINO DE LIANO, born a Creole of Cuba, emigrated to the United States with his parents at the age of nine years, and became in common with them a naturalized citizen of our Republic. Sometime since he had occasion to return to his native island; but hardly had he set foot within the shadow of the Moro when he was summoned by the authorities to render military service to the crown of Spain as a conscript, or to pay a certain sum of money as the price of exemption. Regarding himself as a citizen of the United States, and not as a subject of the Spanish crown, DE LIANO bluntly refused either to render the required service, or to countenance the imposition by purchasing exemption from it. This contumacy led to his immediate arrest, and that again to an appeal in his behalf, made to Mr. HELM, our Consul-General at Havana, who promptly put himself into communication with the Cuban Government touching the particular outrage perpetrated on DE LIANO, and the rights of adopted American citizens in general. But the Consul-General's remonstrance produced no effect. The representative of Spanish royalty, instead of ordering the liberation of the recusant, replied after the following fashion, through Gen. SERRANO, to the application of Mr. HELM. Spain does not release her natural born subjects, who choose to go abroad and become adopted citizens of other States, from the obligation of military service, unless such subjects consent to pay a pecuniary consideration for exemption from said obligation; therefore the party whose case has been laid before the Cuban Executive cannot be released from custody, since he refuses to accept the alternative which the laws of her Majesty ISABELLA the Second offer to him, and to all other persons similarly circumstanced. Gen. SERRANO's response called forth a rejoinder from the Consul-General, in which that functionary manfully protested against the injustice of the Spanish law, and the detention of DE LIANO in prison, declaring at the same time that the United States Government would not submit to such a construction of the natural and acquired rights of its citizens as that propounded by the Cuban authorities. What resulted from Mr. HELM's last reclamation we are not informed, but from the known arrogance and obstinacy of Spanish officials, we may safely conclude that it proved as ineffectual as the first, and that DE LIANO is still in durance vile, unless he has yielded to the pressure of despotism, and at once freed himself from the dungeon and the obligation by payment of the pecuniary equivalent. If the Cuban Executive has continued deaf to the appeals of Mr. HELM, that official has of course nothing further to do with the matter than to forward a report of the case to Washington, where it will doubtless receive the prompt attention usually bestowed by our Foreign Secretary upon cases within this category. Whether DE LIANO remains a captive or submits to purchase his liberty, Mr. Cass' duty, however, will still be the same—namely, to bring his grievances, through our Envoy in Spain, before the Madrid Administration, and to demand not only their immediate redress, but the total renunciation on the part of Spain of any such pretensions as these put forward against DE LIANO.

This, we say, is Mr. Cass' duty. Of course he will do it; but to obtain from the Ministry of Queen ISABELLA the concessions in question, may prove just now a somewhat difficult task. The successes of Spain in her war with Morocco have so inflated her courage, her pride, and her pugnacity, that justice and mercy need hardly be expected from her at present; and we shall be greatly, as well as agreeably, surprised if she shall condescend to give favorable entertainment to the propositions of our Foreign Secretary. We may, therefore, as well make up our minds to see the "case of DE LIANO" pigeon-holed in the State Department, with so many others, against that great day of account with the mistress of Cuba to which our politicians look forward as the millennium of the Union.

Omnibus Law and the Public.

The Omnibus proprietors were near feeling the need, only a week ago, of a good deal of public sympathy and support, when the ruin of their business was threatened by the "Gridiron Railroad." The danger has for the present passed away, but it is not at all unlikely it may return; and if they wish the public to stand by them when it does return, we strongly recommend the Consolidated Stage Company to strike from their rules that extraordinary one which came to light at the Mayor's Office on Thursday, by which a driver is obliged to stop the omnibus, and turn all the passengers into the street, in case one of them fails or refuses to pay his fare.

The cool contempt for the traveling public which this regulation displays, is one of the most entertaining phenomena of New-York life which we remember lately to have met with. It is based on the theory that when a person takes his seat in a stage, and pays his fare in advance, the Stage Company only agrees to convey him to his destination upon condition that all other passengers, present and to come, pay theirs as well. In other words, it insists upon making each one go security for all the others. If a lady is seated in a stage on a wet day, and a pugilist, traveling on his muscle, enters and refuses either to pay or to leave, she must either extract sixpence from the rowdy, or get out in the mud and rain, and look for another stage. Moreover, this charming theory makes a stage-driver the sole arbiter, in case of all disputes between himself and his passengers.

We commented yesterday upon a case in which this rule was enforced in a Fourteenth-street stage, and eight passengers turned into the street, because the driver *thought*, in defiance of their unanimous testimony, that one of them had not paid his fare. There was, luckily, one of them public spirited enough to test the matter at the Mayor's Office, the driver was fined, and his license revoked; but it now appears that on his pleading the rule of the Company, the license was restored.

As the Company, however, has not the least vestige of a right to make any such rule, and as the payment of fares in advance at all is a gross imposition, we trust the Marshal will refuse to recognize it hereafter as even a partial excuse for such outrages; and we hope, that inasmuch as the stage-drivers have been constituted by their employers sole judges of a passenger's rights, the latter eventually will have the good sense to protect themselves against the misconduct in office of this extraordinary judiciary, by reserving their fares till they get to the end of their journeys. All good citizens owe it to ladies and timid people to make a stand, even at some slight personal inconvenience, against this new form of oppression, which is all the more irksome, because it is so thoroughly despicable. And we hope that the accommodation which the stage companies seem disposed to extend to the public will be borne in mind the next time their franchises are in danger, and they come to the treasury imploring "compensation."

THE NEW EMIGRANT BUREAU.—The Board of Councilmen, on Thursday, passed an ordinance organizing an "Emigrant Bureau," upon the plan proposed by Mayor WOOD. It provides an office to be filled by a "Chief Officer," at a salary of $2,000 per annum, and five other positions at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $600, the latter sum being awarded to *a messenger*.

It is not beyond the recollection of many that this business was originally intrusted to a squad of seven policemen, some of whom were conversant with all the modern European languages, and who were constantly on duty during the day, watching and thwarting the runners and other swindlers who live by their fraud upon emigrants. The establishment of this bureau will and to the already enormous expenses of the City, without any possible corresponding benefit, and it is not improbable that the Commissioners of Emigration may officially declare the same opinion.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK returned to the City on Thursday evening, laden with health, honors and money. His season in Havana has been one of unprecedented brilliancy, and his successes, artistically and pecuniarily, greater than ever. The new tenor, ERNANI, created a perfect *furore*, and was declared to be the only worthy successor to SALVI the Havanese have ever had. We shall soon have an opportunity to judge for ourselves, for Mr. MARETZEK commences operations at the Winter Garden immediately on the termination of Lent. The *prima donna* will, of course, be Mad. FABBRI, concerning whom the public has already heard sufficient to feel the deepest interest in her *debût*. In musical circles there is but one opinion of her rare powers. Mr. MARETZEK means work this season, and *that*, modestly interpreted, signifies good artists, good operas, and plenty of both. We shall probably be astonished with the extraordinary phenomena of two or three new works in as many weeks. An amusing illustration of the energy of the "indomitable" was furnished on the return voyage. The steamship was detained for a few hours at Key West—where they break ships and put up green turtle. MARETZEK, with a few artists, extemporized a concert, and the Key Westers rewarded his enterprize by attending *en masse*. The place contains about twenty-five houses, and the concert realized upwards of four hundred dollars. In New-York, where they put up ships and eat green turtle, he could scarcely have done better.

There will be lamentation in the leafy groves of the Winter Garden to-night, and if some inconsolable and desperate *habitues* are found suspended to the lofty trees of the various avenues it would scarcely excite surprise. The cause of all this tribulation is of course the departure of Mrs. JOHN WOOD, whose engagement comes to a close this evening. Few artistes on the stage enjoy the favor of a New-York public more completely than this lady. She is so distinct and admirable in her peculiar line of business that we can hardly expect to find her equal again. After a provincial tour Mrs. WOOD will probably return for a Summer season at the Garden. On Monday Mrs. BATEMAN's dramatic version of "Evangeline" will be produced, with Miss KATE BATEMAN as the heroine, and Mrs. VINING, Mr. CHAS. KEMBLE MASON, Mr. GEO. JORDAN, Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. PEARSON in the other parts.

The "Romance of a Poor Young Man" continues to be as attractive as ever at Wallack's Theatre, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of its withdrawal. The run of a good piece depends always in a great measure on the fidelity of the artists to the text. In New-York more than in any other City, "gagging" is apt to prevail to a fatal extent; a new piece becomes newer as it grows old; the actors improve it with their cheap interpolations, and the public becoming at length disgusted, refuses to countenance it any more. One good reason for the combined success of the "Romance of a Poor Young Man," is that it is played as faithfully now as the first night of its production. We see no reason why it should not remain on the boards for many weeks.

The same piece will be given to-night at the French Theatre, for the last time.

The Mendelssohn Union gave its second concert (sixth season) on Thursday evening, at the Calvary Baptist Church. The programme was made up entirely of works by MENDELSSOHN, namely: The "Lobegesang," the Finale to "Lorelly," and a duet for piano-forte. There was a good attendance, and the pieces were executed in a way worthy of the reputation of the Society. The choruses were rendered very finely, notwithstanding a slight deficiency in the soprano voices—arising, we understand, from a misunderstanding amongst the members. All Amateur Societies have their troubles, and, slight as they may be, they are easily fomented by the busy-bodies who make it their business to injure what they cannot improve. It is pleasant to know that so far the efforts of these malcontents have been futile, and that the Union is not only undissolved, but stronger than ever. The solos were rendered by Miss FRANCIS—a lady who possesses a fine voice, needing only more cultivation—Miss MAYER, and Mr. CROSIER.

Few cities cling more tenaciously to tradition than New-York in matters theatrical. The terrific amount of veneration which the Old Park Theatre somehow manages even yet to inspire, is only equaled by the tenacity with which a certain portion of the profession persists in raving about MITCHELL's Olympic. In the estimation of a good many respectable people, these two establishments embraced everything that was desirable in the way of art, and from the day of their demolition dates the decadence of the drama. It is not extraordinary, therefore, that at least half-a-dozen times a year we should have certain charitable and imbecile attempts to revive one or other of these establishments. The old Park is, we devotedly trust and believe, beyond resuscitation, and hence, by an unhappy dispensation, the Olympic is the favorite with theatrical speculators. Every actor or actress who happens to be out of an engagement, conceives naturally and professionally the brilliant idea of at once establishing another Olympic—just as certain writers, who cannot get their articles published in any existing paper, always anxiously scheme for having a paper of their own. The process of reviving the "Olympic in all its glory" is an extremely uncomfortable one. It consists in hiring the least ventilated and most inconvenient hall that can be found, and then producing a series of pieces utterly destitute of fun. The latest attempt in this direction, and also the best—because in the latter respect an exception to the rule—is the "Broadway Boudoir," managed by Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, a lady of decided vivacity, who will be remembered as a member of Mr. BURTON's company. The "Boudoir" has been newly repainted, and, if you are careful not to dash your brains out against the ceiling as you enter, is pretty comfortable. The stage is, perhaps, somewhat smaller than grown people are apt to use, but it suffices. There is a good company, and so universally strong that one is filled with wonder and awe as to where they all go to when they are not packed on the stage. The present novelty at this unique establishment is "a thrilling, sensational, nonsensical, musical melange of incomprehensible and raving idiocy," (we quote from the fine analysis of the play-bill,) called "The Romance of a Very Poor Young Man." Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR is the author, and although the piece can scarcely be regarded as a literary success, it abounds in travesties of certain favorite situations in the original which are ludicrous to the last degree in this absurd relief. It is well played, too. Mr. J. E. NAGLE "makes up" admirably after the style of Mr. LESTER WALLACK, and the gustiness of JOHN BROUGHAM is not inaptly counterfeited by Mr. EDWARDS. The ladies are less successful in their imitations, but more than compensate for the deficiency by an excess of vocalism,—always of the most florid and impossible kind. Altogether, the "Romance of a very Poor Young Man" is a good and hilarious appendage to the serious grandiloquence of the original on the other side

the street, and, with proper precaution, will repay a visit.

An agreeable concert, of a miscellaneous character, was given at Dodworth's Hall, on Thursday evening, by Mrs. Anderson, a lady of reputation in musical circles. The programme was long and ambitiously Italian, but received good treatment from the various artists. Mrs. Anderson possesses a very fine soprano voice, and was heard to decided advantage in the concerted pieces. The difficult cavatina from "Robert" did not display her really fine powers to the best advantage. It is so essentially dramatic that it is almost impossible to give it just interpretation in a concert saloon. Mrs. Anderson treated it in a way to prove that when troubled with less nervousness she can readily master its stage, as well as musical, meaning. Mrs. Westervelt, Mr. W. H. Cooke, Mr. Cushman, Mr. Scheibler and Dr. Guilmette, (under whose direction the concert was given,) assisted. The Hall was densely crowded.

Mr. W. V. Wallace's new opera of "Surline" was produced in London on the 23d of last month, and achieved a tremendous success. The overture was encored, and six of the subsequent numbers enjoyed the same pleasing fate. The composer and all the principal artists were called out after each act, and on the second performance of the opera, the Queen, Prince Consort and Royal Family attended. A success so unanimous and decided has seldom been awarded to the work of a British composer. The Proscenium Prints has requested its performance in Berlin, and Mr. Wallace proceeds there to superintend the rehearsals. It is also to be brought out in Dresden. When shall we have it here, and when will Messrs. Hall & Son be good enough to publish the score?

Mr. Boucicault's new play, "Vanity Fair," although excellent in its way, has failed to interest the public. The "houses" have not been good, and a change, we expect, will shortly be made in the programme.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams continue to attract crowds to Niblo's Garden. There is never-ending variety in their programmes.

At Barnum's Museum the "Octoroon" will be played to-night for the last time. In the afternoon the "What d'ye call it."

The Menagerie of Van Amburg & Co., at Palace Garden, will shortly be removed to the Provinces. It is well worth a visit.

At the New Bowery Theatre a change of programme is announced for Monday, and a very attractive bill for to-night.

No lack of novelty at George Christy's elegant establishment, where minstrelsy and burlesque reign supreme. George Christy is himself a perfect epitome of all that can be done in the burnt cork way. He sings, dances, stands any amount of knocking about, acts, plays the banjo—in fact, there is no end to his accomplishments. The secret of his great popularity is that he does everything well, and never overdoes it. Considered merely as a remedial agent for the cure of the blues, he is emphatically an institution; and, as the complaint frequently assumes an epidemic form here, we can but badly afford to part with him, even for a short tour in Europe. Those who have neglected to assure themselves of this fact should see him to-night, or on Monday, when the "Toodles" will be produced.

St. Patrick's Day.

HOW THE ANNIVERSARY IS TO BE OBSERVED.

To-day our Irish fellow-citizens will commemorate the festival of their Patron Saint. The first essential to any celebration is a procession, and that this will not be lacking to-day is sufficiently indicated by the following programme:

The military, under command of Col. Corcoran, will form in Grand and the adjoining streets. The civil Societies, of whom Judge Connolly has been appointed Grand Marshal, are to commence forming into line at 8 A. M., and at 11 o'clock the whole column will march down East Broadway and Chatham-street to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council. They will then proceed up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, passing round Washington's Statue—thence up Seventh avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to First-avenue, to Eighth-street, and up Eighth-street to the Bowery and Division-street, when they will be dismissed.

When this part of the programme shall have been carried out, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will partake of a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, and numerous private Societies will sit down to less ostentatious, but equally agreeable, banquets at the various localities where they have agreed to meet.

In the evening, Dr. Cahill is to deliver an oration at the Academy of Music on the "Fidelity of Ireland in Defence of her Libertics and her Ancient Religion."

On Monday, the more pious of the Patrician devotees, anxious to escape the blame of Lenten extravagance, will avail themselves of the occasion to indulge in unbridled mirth.

Police.

HEAVY GOVERNMENT DEFALCATION—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED DELINQUENT.

For some days past great excitement has existed in Washington in consequence of the discovery by John W. Forney, Esq., Clerk of the House of Representatives, of a deficit in Post-office scrip to the amount of $200,000. After a thorough investigation into the affair, suspicion rested upon S. C. Boyington, a clerk under Mr. Forney. He, however, had meantime fled from Washington, and a telegraphic dispatch having been sent yesterday to Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, giving a full description of the suspected party, that officer while passing along Broadway last evening in company with Detective Jourdan, observed a man standing upon the steps of the International Hotel, whom he suspected of being the individual sought. The confused manner of the man at being addressed as Mr. Boyington confirmed their suspicions, and he was immediately taken into custody. The prisoner is now in the Sixth Ward Station-house. He admitted to Capt. Dowling that his name was Boyington, although he had registered himself on the hotel-book as Mr. Snowden.

MINOR ITEMS.

Australian Kelly was yesterday surrendered by his bail, and, in custody of Detective Eustace, in the afternoon departed for Buffalo, where he will be tried for engaging in a prize-fight.... Margaret Nesbitt, a girl fifteen years of age, employed as childrens' nurse by Mrs. Wolfsen, of No. 116 Fifteenth-street, during her mistress' absence from home, last Tuesday, left her charge and her place, with $150 in cash, as well as a valuable lot of jewelry, belonging to her employer. Yesterday she was arrested by Detective King, and most of the money, &c., was restored.... The raid of the Police upon disreputable women was resumed last evening, resulting in the arrest of 29, in addition to the 22 taken into custody on Thursday evening. These arrests were all made in the Eighth and Fifth Wards, where the conduct of the persons in question had been of late most disgraceful. Justice Kelly promptly imposed a fine of $5 upon all who were brought before him, and in default of payment, the prisoners were committed for five days.... Charles Olson, a seaman on the ship *Time*, bound for Bremen, fell from the foretopsail-yard of that vessel and received very severe injuries. He was removed to the Hospital.... An unknown German woman called at the Public School in Greenwich-street, near Desbrosses-street, yesterday morning, and asked William Delano, a boy seven years of age, to hold her infant a few moments while she went into an adjoining store. The lad consented, and the mother failing to return, the child was sent to the Superintendent of the Out Door Poor.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

The Late Explosion at Red Hook—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of John Hazleton, killed by a recent explosion of a boiler in Imlay-street, Red Hook, was concluded yesterday, when the following verdict was rendered: "That the deceased, John Hazleton, came to his death by accidental injuries, the result of an explosion on the 12th day of March, 1860, at the Atlantic Foundary, situated between Van Brunt and Imlay streets, in the Twelfth Ward, in the city of Brooklyn, the result of negligence or carelessness on his part in allowing the water to become low and in the sudden introduction of cold water. And the jury further find the proprietors of the Atlantic Foundry censurable in employing a laboring man in the capacity of an engineer." The testimony was to the effect that the deceased was not a practical engineer, though he had charge of the engine.

The Courts.—The Equity Calendar will be taken up in the Circuit Court to-day. Circuit Court Calendar for Monday next, 19th inst.: Nos. 154, 159, or 177, 38, 47, 28, 30, 33, 44, 53, 82, 110. Court will open at 9½ o'clock A. M. City Court Calendar for Monday next: Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 4, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 1.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Erysipelas, Ulcers, &c., cannot long resist the joint influence of these remedies. The unguent cools, soothes and heals the external eruptions; and the pills purify the blood, improve digestion, stimulate the kidneys, and expel the subtle poisons which engender the disease.

[Advertisement.]

The "What is It" and the "Octoroon."—This afternoon and evening the "Octoroon" will be performed for the very last time at Barnum's Museum, and the mysterious creature known as the What is It will be exhibited on the stage between the acts, as well as in the saloon below at other hours. Next week will be the close of the present Museum season

[Advertisement.]

No. 09 Bowery.

Greatest bargains ever offered in Carpets, in this City, from Auction. English Brussels, 75c., 80c., 95c. per yard. Ingrain carpets, 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c. per yard. Oil-cloths, 31c. Rugs, Mats, Matting, &c., very cheap. Hiram Anderson No. 99 Bowery, Sign of the Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement.]

Sensation in Broadway.—Yesterday was a great day on Broadway, for the fashionables. All the gents were purchasing Knox's splendid Spring Hats, and will continue to do so for weeks to come. No. 212 Broadway is the "lion" of New-York just now. Call there to-day and look at the new styles.

[Advertisement.]

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Downing, Broad-street, advertises a better lot of oysters than he has offered this season. They are from several choice beds.

[Advertisement.]

Partial Deafness and Noises in the Ear.

Dr. Hartley begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge, until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear, speedily and permanently removed without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. Hartley was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear diseases, at No. 104 Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

Consultations and examinations every morning.

Just published, a pamphlet, by Dr. Hartley, on diseases of the Ear, its causes, remedy, prevention, and cure. Price, 25 cents, by mail or other wise.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—New gas Fixtures for the Spring trade will be found at our great manufacturing depot, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.

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SIMPLE,
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SULLIVAN & HYATT,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.

Wholesale orders received at our office, No. 54 Beekman-st., New-York.

Great Fire in Detroit, Michigan.

Detroit, Dec. 28, 1859.

B. Vernon, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe—*Dear Sir*: We take great pleasure in informing you that one of your No. 5 Safes, owned by us, preserved its contents most effectually, and greatly to our satisfaction and that of the admiring crowd, who witnessed its disinterment from the ruins of the four-story brick store, occupied by us as a grocery, and which was burned last night. The Safe fell into the cellar, and the timbers of all the floors fell and burned upon it, together with a ton of butter, and after being exposed to this great test for nine hours, we opened it with perfect ease with the key. We most cheerfully recommend the Herring Champion Safe to any person in want of an article that is what it claims to be.—A Safe.

MILLER & JUDD.

STILL LATER.

Grand Rapids, Feb. 17, 1860.

Messrs S. C. Herring & Co.—*Gents*: We had one of your No. 5 Safes in our law-office in the second story of the four-story brick building, known as the Taylor & Barnes Block in this City, which was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 23d of January, involving a loss of over $100,000.

The Safe contained a large amount of valuable papers, our own, and held in trust for others, involving a sum of at least $100,000, and fell into the cellar, where it lay in the midst of burning liquors, alcohol, and other inflammable substances, causing a most intense heat, notwithstanding all of which, we are happy to say it preserved its contents, thereby saving us an irreparable loss. We have this day bought another one, larger size, from your general agent for Michigan, B. Vernor, and cheerfully recommend the Herring Champion Safe to every one.

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$1,000 reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

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Saint Patrick's Day.
GRAND ORATION BY DR CAHILL
At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the
Fidelity of Ireland in defence of her Liberties and her Ancient Religion.

Tickets 50 cents; for sale at the rooms of the Library Association, No. 809 Broadway, and at the Academy, after 1 o'clock on St. Patrick's Day.

"Friendly Sons of St. Patrick."

The Seventy-sixth Annual Dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will take place on the 17th instant, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dinner at 6 o'clock.
Secretary—THOMAS BARBOUR, No. 9 Barclay-st.
President—CHARLES P. DALY, No. 84 Clinton-place.
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Chairman—BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNOR, No. 41 Ann-st.

Tickets may be procured from the Stewards, or any of the officers of the Society.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes.

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FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, TIGHT-STITCH, RAPID, NOISELESS AND BEAUTIFUL
$40 SEWING-MACHINES, $40
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CALL AND EXAMINE. AGENTS WANTED.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
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$4 Hats Selling for $3.
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS,
SPRING FASHIONS.
Finest and Best Quality $3.
WM. BANTA, Manufacturer of Gent's Dress Hats, No. 357 Canal-st., corner of Wooster-st., Marble Building.

What is it? What is it?

Why, one of WHITE'S BEAUTIFUL SPRING STYLE HATS, from No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Go and see them. They are beautiful.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite the Church,) New-York.

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Phalon & Son's Cocin, for Deodorized Cocoa-nut Oil, is the best and the cheapest article for the hair. Try it. Everybody uses it. Price, 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists in the United States and Canadas. No. 619 Broadway.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, superior to any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Spring Fashion Hats and Caps of all the latest styles. Call and look at them. Opening day for Misses' and Children's Straw Goods March 20.

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AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway

Howe's Original Sewing Machines,
For Family and Manufacturing purposes.
Agents wanted for the country.
Office, No. 437 Broadway.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Spring has been Inaugurated at Espenscheid's by the production of a Hat which seems as if the genius of the season had presided over its design and manufacture.—It is so light, so elegant, so fresh and beautiful in its style. A demand which all the resources of the establishment can barely keep up with, tells the story of its popularity. It only resembles former fabrics from the Espenscheid factory in one particular—the price remains fixed at the old mark: $3 50. Espenscheid, manufacturer of gents' hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Important! Interesting!—My Remedy, which, under personal supervision of its application for the last two years, has demonstrated its efficacy as a positive cure of Catarrh and Bronchitis—thereby averting Consumption—is again placed upon sale at $1 a bottle. It may be had at my office, No. 863 Broadway, New-York, with directions for using.

R. GOODALE, M. D.

Young Men about Selecting a Trade or profession should secure of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, a careful analysis of their dispositions and talents, showing just what they can and cannot do well.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MARRIED.

Parker—Keyser.—In this City, on Friday, March 16, by Rev. E. R. T. Cook, Elijah S. Parker to Margaret Keyser, all of this City.

Mete—Keyser.—In this City, on Friday, March 16, by Rev. E. R. T. Cook, A. Joseph Mete to Mary E. Keyser, all of this City.

Pinkney—Nichols.—In this City, on Thursday, March 15, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., Micajah Pinkney, of Hillsborough, Ill., to Mary Rebecca, daughter of Geo. Nichols, Esq., of Bloomfield, N. J.

Smith—Sheppard.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 15, by Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, James S. Smith, Jr., to Elisabeth A., second daughter of the late G. G. Sheppard, all of Brooklyn.

Burrows—Trowbridge.—At the American Legation at Paris, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, by Rev. W. O. Lamson, Silas E. Burrows, Jr., of Hong Kong, China, to Mary W. Hall, daughter of Henry Trowbridge, Esq., of New-Haven.

Field—Mead.—Mead—Dewar.—At White Plains, on Thursday, March 15, by Rev. H. A. Mead, at his residence, Mr. Charles H. Field, of Harrison, to Miss Sarah L. Mead, of White Plains. Also, at the same time, Mr. George R. Mead, of White Plains, to Miss Lizzie Dewar, of Sing Sing, daughter of the late Andrew Dewar.

DIED.

Hall.—In this City, on Thursday, March 15, of scarlet fever, Ella Amelia, youngest child of Gilbert O. and Sarah E. Hall, aged 5 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 100 1st-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Fisher.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 16, suddenly, of disease of the heart, John T. Fisher, of New Rochelle, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Clinton G. Bird, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, March 19, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. William Goadby, No. 76 3d-av., without further notice.

Dunkin.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 16, Frederick C., youngest son of L. H. and the late Isabella J. Dunkin, aged 8 years.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

Bowley.—In this City, on Sunday, March 11, of dysentery, William James, youngest child of N. Dwight and Anne M. Bowley, aged 1 year, 1 month and 4 days.

Hughes.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 16, at his late residence, Henry G. Hughes aged 48 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton av., between Vanderbilt and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn.

Ritter.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, March 15, Maria, wife of Peter Ritter, Esq., aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, on Sunday, March 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Baldwin.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday morning, March 16, Genevieve F., wife of Abraham Baldwin.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Orange, N. J., (Brick Church depôt,) on Monday, March 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Dobbs.—At Washington, N. J., on Thursday, March 15, after a long and painful illness, Ambrose Dobbs, aged 76 years, 1 month and 9 days.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, March 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Beck.—At West Farms, on Wednesday, March 14, James, eldest son of William and Janette Beck, aged 7 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his uncles, John, Charles, James and Alexander Bathgate, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Sunday next, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Robinson.—In Montgomery, Ala., on Thursday, March 15, Wm. Robinson, aged 87 years.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 129, March 16, 1860.
70, 33, 21, 41, 65, 46, 16, 55, 37, 60, 57, 62, 18, 40, 67.
Class No. 130, March 16, 1860.
18, 15, 22, 75, 66, 55, 70, 5, 33, 68, 6, 11.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., March 16, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

To persons fond of a beautiful Picture:
THE CELEBRATED LARGE ENGRAVING OF
CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES,
From Thorwaldsen's Immortal Group—size 24 by 32—and a beautiful Bible in Gilt,
FOR ONLY $2.

We compel the arts to give us mementos of our departed friends, and we remember their virtues, and catch inspiration to perform good deeds from their smiles, but what parent has done as much for us as the fishermen of Galilee, the STAR OF NAZARETH?

From Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, Editor of New-York Christian Advocate and Journal.

* * * * The group is inclosed in an illumination of exquisite beauty and many finely delineated Scripture scenes, such as "John's Preaching in the Wilderness," "The Last Supper," "Christ Blessing little Children." There seems to be an increased disposition to provide a superior class of religious engravings for families. This example is one of the very best. It should adorn the walls of every Christian man's home.

From Rev. Dr. Prime, Editor of the N. Y. Observer.

* * * * One of the pictures hangs in our study, and we regard the work as eminently suitable for the walls of every Christian household.

Altogether this is the greatest triumph of art ever witnessed in this country. The religious Press speak in enraptured terms of the work, and recommend its introduction into every family in the land.

The proof-sheets were sold for $25 each, but with the view of affording every family an opportunity to possess this enchanting and "instructive picture," the proprietors afford it and an elegant Bible, bound in velvet, with gilt-edged leaves and rich clasps and mountings, for $2 25—the 25 cents being for return postage.

Agents wanted everywhere. $1 25 will secure a letter of agency, stating special terms, with one copy of the engraving. $5 00 will insure six engraving, postage free. Address, DAYTON & CO., American and European Engraving Warehouse, No. 37 Park-row, N. Y.

BASE BALL.
OPENING OF THE SEASON.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
of To-morrow,
will contain
A FULL REPORT
of the ANNUAL MEETING of
THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BASE-BALL PLAYERS,
(held in this City last Wednesday Evening,)
including
ALL THE NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS
for playing the National American Game,
BASE BALL;
together with a host of other matter interesting to Base-Ball Players, and to citizens generally.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
has a larger local circulation than any other journal in this City.
Price, Four Cents. To be had of all News Agents and Newsboys on Sunday morning.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
Will deliver a LECTURE at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21,
upon a subject well calculated to exhibit his unrivaled eloquence and power as a speaker, viz.:
"AGITATION INDISPENSABLE TO REFORM."
Admittance 25 cents. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½.

"Terpsilio!" "Terpsilio!"
THE SECRET
OF
BEAUTY.
THE SECRET OF
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
And the ladies of
THE COURT OF LOUIS XVI.
A BEAUTIFUL
COMPLEXION
IS
GUARANTEED,
Sold by HEGEMAN & CO.,
CASWELL & MACK,
and Druggists generally.
LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER,
No. 10 Gold-st., Wholesale.

BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, COUGH and CONSUMPTION.

Revitalise your System by Inhaling the odor of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Strengthen and Purify your Blood by taking
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
They will increase your Nervous or Vital forces.
Your Digestive Organs will be strengthened.
Your Liver will be Invigorated, and all
The Secretions of your Body will be regulated.
Our Circular contains testimonials from
Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Editor *Independent*, New-York.
Rev. D. W. C. Cronk, Gen'l Agent A. B. U., N. Y.
Rev. Edward Beecht, Editor *Examiner*, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York;
Simeon Draper, Esq., New-York;
George Law, Esq., New-York;
And many other prominent persons. Sent free by mail. Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle. Powder $1 a package.
Sold at No. 315 BROADWAY, New-York, and by all Druggists.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH,
A LIQUID COMPOUND,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR BLACKING.
NO RUBBING REQUIRED.
RETAINS ITS RICH GLOSS
IN SPITE OF
SNOW OR RAIN,
AND
PRESERVES THE LEATHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
JAPANESE POLISH COMPANY,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES
Will weigh when out of level,
Require no pit,
Have no check-rods,
Receive the wear on chilled iron balls, instead of the knife-edges, as in other scales.
I warrant every scale to give entire satisfaction, or it shall be taken back.

LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES
Are a combination of wrought and chilled iron.
I have sold 132 of these safes to the New-York City merchants within the last ninety days.
Thirty-four second-hand safes, of different makers, taken in exchange for Lillie's, for sale cheap.

FRANK E. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway,
Between Fulton and Dey sts.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM, the certain conqueror of Rheumatism, Scrofula, King's Evil, with every disease flowing from great impurity of blood, no matter of how long standing or from what source derived. The Life Balsam is equally efficacious in the most violent forms of Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, and Mercurial Diseases. The certificates accompanying each bottle will conclusively show that there is no medicine which can compare with this powerful, safe, and certain purifying agent, and that it has also cured the very worst cases of Cancer, Liver Complaint, and Fistula. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st.; agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. For sale by all druggists—75 cents per bottle.

THE GREATEST MEDIUM TO REACH THE SOUTHERN TRADE.
Advertise in the MEMPHIS DAILY ENQUIRER, which has been established for more than a quarter of a century, and has a wider circulation than any other paper throughout the Southwest. It has an extensive circulation in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. Merchants would find it greatly to their interest to solicit the patronage of the growing Southwest.

Mr. A. H. Downer, who represents the establishment, is now in this City, and will call on Merchants for advertisements. All communications addressed to No. 277 Hudson-st., New-York, will be promptly attended to.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION
Is requested to our assortment of new
Styles of
GAS FIXTURES,
Embracing many novelties in designs.
The prices are marked down to the lowest remunerating rates.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.
N. B.—A lot of second-hand chandeliers at a great bargain.

UNEQUALED AND UNSURPASSABLE.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER IS NOT A DYE, BUT AN INVIGORATOR.
It has been used by the most distinguished persons for 20 years, and is the only reliable remedy for restoring gray hair to its original youthful color without injury; does not stain or soil, or contain any deleterious substance. Dépôt No. 355 Broome-st., and for sale by all druggists.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS, 333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior decorations, pier mantel glasses, &c.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

NEW EVERGREENS
With new flowering shrubs, and all the well-known Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, are now ready for delivery.
Exotic Plants, occupying nine houses, Roses and the new, hardy and exotic Grapes, can be sent at this season.
For catalogues address
PARSONS & CO.,
Flushing, New-York.

That Cold Should not be Neglected.—One 25 cent bottle of DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT will cure all the colds in the family, and keep the old folks free from rheumatism all Winter. Try it. No new humbug. Fifteen years before the public. Sold by all Druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Useful in all Families.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
AND STEREOSCOPES AT LOW PRICES.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, being about to remove to
Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
Above Howard-st.,
Will dispose of their present stock at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
A selection may be made from 20,000 different views.
Every variety of instruments for sale.
A catalogue of views and instruments sent to any address on receipt of a stamp.

Tasteless as the honeyed dew,
Painless in its action, too;
Harmless as the roses' breath,
But to worms immediate death.
BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE, of course,
Is the mother's grand resource.
BRYAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE never fails to clear the system from Worms, and remove the cause. Price 25 dimes per bottle. Sold by PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
No. 15 Beekman-st.

"84 HOURS TO NEW-ORLEANS."
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Are running a daily express to New-Orleans, all rail, through in 3½ days.
MARK YOUR GOODS "84 HOUR EXPRESS."
Declare the value of contents of packages at time of shipment, and our charge will cover all risk.
The Company's wagons will call for goods in any part of the City.
Merchants hanging out the Adams' Express Company call cards may depend on receiving attention.
For information as to rates, routes, time, &c., apply to JOHN HOEY, at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?
My ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

STARR'S
Chemically Prepared
GLUE,
For family use, 25c. per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by Starr Glue Company, No. 51 Liberty-st.

PURE WATER.—TO MANUFACTURERS AND the public generally our new CARBON FILTER will be found invaluable.
UNITED STATES CARBON-FILTER COMPANY.
No. 144 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per United States steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th day of March, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NEW BOOKS.
READY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXIX.] CONTENTS. [APRIL.

ARTIST LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS.
Illustrations.—The Highlands of New-Jersey.—On the Road.—Upper Fall, Clinton.—Lower Fall,

THE GREAT PRIZE-FIGHT.

An English View of Prize-Fighting—A Curious Defence of it.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is beginning to be known, even in circles where sporting newspapers are never seen, that the fight between TOM SAYERS and HEENAN, called the "Benicia Boy," is to take place on the day named; and it is evident to every one who observes what is passing in society, that both in Great Britain and the United States this battle is regarded with an unusually deep and extensive interest. The explanation of this change of sentiment towards prize-fighting is to be found, we think, in various circumstances. In the first place, the international character which has been ascribed to the approaching contest gives to it an importance which an ordinary match between two Englishmen, arranged perhaps for the benefit of a few sporting publicans, could not claim. We are by no means sure that this match has not attained its world-wide fame contrary to the intention of the parties principally concerned. It is of course the business of TOM SAYERS, as champion of England, to answer all worthy challengers; but we believe that his opponent rather declines the honor which has been thrust upon him of representing the pugilism of America. He is reported to have said that he has come to England to fight TOM SAYERS, because he wishes to fight him, and for no other reason. Nevertheless, the public appears to be determined to look upon the "Benicia Boy" as the champion of the United States, and to treat the issue of this fight as a matter of national importance.

But it seems to us that there is another and deeper reason why prize-fighting is likely to regain some of the consideration which it enjoyed fifty years ago. The truth is, that the minds of men are being carried more and more every day towards the subjects which chiefly interested them when the ring was supported by the wealthy and the noble, just as openly and generally as the race-course is now. Amid the din of prolonged war prize-fighting reached its highest, as in the slumber of profound peace it sank to its lowest, point. There is much in the modern proceedings of the Ring which nobody can defend, and much more which many will dislike; but as soon as it is generally felt that fighting in sober earnest may possibly become every man's highest duty, any invitation of accidental battle which calls forth courage, skill and perseverance, is certain to acquire popularity, in spite of adjuncts which are coarse and brutal, and such as sensitive natures shrink from with intense disgust. In a country where it is known that honor and property are only safe so long as its citizens are ready to fight in their defence, the nature which loves fighting for its own sake will always command respect. A man like TOM SAYERS, who left his business as a bricklayer from mere devotion to boxing, possesses, we may say, a character which, in proportion as it prevails among Englishmen, will make this country feared abroad and safe at home. We hope and believe that there are many thousands like him in strength and spirit, but sticking to their business, whatever it be, steadily, and yet ready for a fight with any one who may think fit to challenge them, and looking upon the use of arms, not as a disagreeable duty, but as a pleasant interlude in the daily routine of life.

To many surprise some persons, but it is nevertheless true, that TOM SAYERS and the Benicia Boy furnish at the present moment an example which deserves to be generally imitated. For what, let us ask, is the course of training which these champions must undergo at their country quarters during the weeks which precede the fight? The first principle necessary to be observed is "to keep the body in temperance, soberness, and chastity." Indeed, the leading rules which guide the judicious trainer might almost be found in the New Testament: "To keep under the body, and bring it into subjection," is a precept of which no one knows better than the prize-fighter. The maxim, "So run that ye may obtain," is frequently forgotten by the candidates for literary and scientific and forensic eminence, but never by the aspirant to the honor of the champion's belt. The boxer knows that he is nothing without training, and accordingly he trains diligently. But, as the *Oracle of the Ring* puts it, the mass of mankind who indulge in excesses of every kind—in too much eating, drinking, sleep, sloth, smoking, &c.—would go through the task of life, would discharge their respective duties much better, far quicker, and with vastly greater ease to themselves, did they submit to training. "We believe this is true of every one of life's duties; but it is in an eminent degree true of a duty which many men have lately undertaken to perform—we mean the duty of volunteer riflemen. A great part of the doubt which veteran officers entertain as to the utility of volunteers would be dissipated if the precepts laid down for general training in *Fistiana* were diligently acted upon during the next three months. We should then see bodies of active, patient volunteer soldiers, ready to bear at least as much fatigue as any regiment of the Line, and to bear it with more cheerfulness. "It is not demanded of professional men that they should train rigidly like the boxer. Their occupations would not permit it; but to imitate his mode of training as far as circumstances will allow." A man who had habitually practiced it showed himself able, at more than seventy years of age; to walk from London to Canterbury. "Depend upon it," says the author of *Fistiana*, "that man had been a temperate, a sober, nay, a chaste man." He bids his readers look for their example to the savages of North America, "whose lives from childhood to old age were a long hard course of rigid training. Those savages, he says, were ever watchful, ever exercising themselves. They commanded their passions. They became tough as the ash of their mountains. They consumed what nature required, and no more. And this is the model which the boxer must set before himself in training, and which should also be studied by every Englishman who desires to serve his country with the full capacity which Heaven has given him. The boxer's mode of life ought to be so simple and natural that it is to be feared that in London only a distant imitation of it would be possible. He is to rise with the sun, and in Summer-time he is also to go to bed with it. His food is to be beef and mutton plainly cooked, country-made bread, and a very moderate allowance of genuine home-brewed beer. If possible, let him avoid tea and coffee altogether; but if the habit of taking them cannot be wholly laid aside, he must be content to drink them cold. But he will do far better to give them up entirely, and to take at his breakfast water gruel. "At any hour of the day or night let no man who seeks health deny himself a half-pint of water gruel." Perhaps we cannot better convey a notion of the strictness of the precepts set forth in *Fistiana*, than by saying that water gruel is the only luxury with regard to which the author omits to insist upon his golden rule of "moderation—moderation—moderation."

Such, then, are the limits of sensual enjoyment prescribed to the combatants in the intervals before the fight. Of the active duties of a boxer in training—of his walking, running, sparring with his preceptor, pummelling away at stuffed sacks, and wielding clubs and dumb-bells—it is enough to say, that when the day of battle comes, it is often felt as a relief from the more severe punishment of the preparation. Many a pugilist has exulted in his escape from his trainer's hands into his adversary's, just as, in armies where a severe discipline prevails, the actual duties of a campaign come to be looked upon as a sort of holiday. And we believe, from the character of the men, that the 16th of April will be awaited by SAYERS and HEENAN in the same cheerful spirit. It is to be hoped that the American's demand for a fair field and no favor will be conceded. If the Ring is ever to regain its ancient reputation, the first step will be to make sure that all the proceedings in it are above suspicion of partiality in umpires, or of dishonesty in combatants. If that condition could be fulfilled, we think that neither the danger to life and limb, nor the repulsive features of a prize-fight, would prevent those exhibitions from now recovering a good deal of the popularity which they enjoyed during the last great war. Even Mr. WILLIAMS, who is so shocked at military and naval flogging, has counted the fists of Lambeth among the means of defence available against a French invasion. Certainly, if there were in Lambeth ten thousand volunteers capable of administering to an enemy the terrible upper-cut of the Champion, we might safely reckon upon them to put *hors de combat* a large hostile force by the use only of the cheapest and simplest of all weapons. We venture to suggest that, after the opinion he has expressed of the value of pugilistic skill, it would only be right of Mr. WILLIAMS to display the Champion's colors in the House of Commons. We are told that they are made of the finest silk, and that the design is most beautifully executed. It is, "the standard of England in the centre, the British lion rampant in each corner, upon a cream-colored ground and a crimson border." This must be a very neat thing, and would look uncommonly well upon Mr. WILLIAMS. But whoever wears these colors, we do hope that they will be sullied by no unfairness towards a foreigner whose friends upon the field may be but few. If the Ring can on this occasion prove itself capable of honesty, the world will not in future be so much surprised, as probably it now is, on hearing that patience, temperance and self-control are often displayed by prize-fighters in a very high and rare degree.

Central Park and the Opera House.

FIRST WARD, Thursday, March 15, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would not by any means make a charge of plagiarism against a gentleman whose honesty is as well established as that of the Central Park Commission itself; but that there is a very remarkable resemblance in the ideas, as well as almost exact duplication of the verbiage of the following letter, addressed to me, some years since, by the learned blacksmith, and now for the first time published, in the letter of Prof. RENWICK, yesterday published by you, I think you will admit.

MATHEMATICS MAD.

CONEY ISLAND, January, 1849.

MY DEAR MAT:

* * * * * * * * *

I have been, and shall continer to be, of opinion that a housen means a wild and unkultivated shantee, with a hole to let the smoke outen, and provided with a top and bottom. I am, moreover, thoroughly acquainted with the ground, corner of Irvin-place and Fourteenth-street, having played hookey on to it, when at school, in 1814. The western end of it is also familiar to me, for reasons which I needn't tell on.

I also knew that the soil was capable of bearing goards far superior to the pewter, but ponderous, pitchers which are made by LUCIUS HART.

A few hemlock slab was only wanting to complete the absolutely necessary structure of a housen, while a half a pound o' nails would ha' given all desireable luxury to its occupants.

Had a Digger chief wanted to embellish such a edifice, as a tribute of royal munificence to his folks, as in the case of the Oko-Pokee, in Tula Swamp, two dollars would ha' been a most unnecessary appropriation. That, for:

	$. cts. m.
21 slabs, at 8 cents, including bark	1 68 00
Use of augur	0 4 00
½ lb. nails, at 5 cents	0 2 5
Use of brick-bat to drive nails	0 0 1
Grand Total	$1 74 06

Shall I tell yer that I was flummuxed when I was told that some durned fools had gone and put up a big concern made outen stun and bricks, at a cost a lot of figures so long I can't spell it?

I don't want to say anythin' agin their honesty, but I do say they is durned fools, and don't know what a housen is, and I could say worse'n that if I liked, because you see I am a blacksmith myself, and nose about the price of nails.

HANS VON-DER-HUNK.

Ohio and Virginia.

GOV. DENNISON'S REFUSAL OF GOV. LETCHER'S DEMAND—A LEGAL OPINION.

The following is the letter transmitted to Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, by Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, in relation to the demand for the extradition of BROWN and MERRIAM:

STATE OF OHIO, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLUMBUS, March 8, 1860.

His Excellency, John Letcher, Governor of Virginia:

SIR: I have carefully examined the requisition of your Excellency, and their accompanying documents, for the extradition of OWEN BROWN and FRANCIS MERRIAM, charged as being fugitives from the justice of Virginia, and as now being within this State, and am satisfied that no sufficient case is presented to authorize me to issue either of the warrants asked for. The reasons for this conclusion are fully set forth in the copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General of this State, to whom I submitted the papers in the case, which I have the honor to transmit to you herewith.

With sentiments of high respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. DENNISON.

This letter is based on an elaborate opinion of Attorney-General WOLCOTT, in which that gentleman ably reviews the whole question. After quoting the constitutional obligation and the act of Congress for surrender of fugitives, the Attorney-General says:

"By their very terms no person can be removed from one State to another, in virtue of these constitutional and statutory provisions, except on the simultaneous occurrence of three distinct conditions.

1. He must have been charged in another State, by indictment or affidavit, with the commission there of treason, felony or other crime.

2. He must have fled that State to escape its justice; and

3. Demand for his surrender—accompanied by an authentic copy of the indictment or affidavit on which the demand is predicated—must have been made of the executive authority of the State *to* which he fled by the executive authority of the State *from* which the flight was made.

When these do concurrently happen, the power to deliver results, and must be executed. Each, however, is in the nature of a precedent condition so that the absence of any one of them is not less fatal than the absence of all.

These, and not less than these, are the limitations with which the right of extradition has been carefully hedged about by the Constitution and the act of Congress. In the very spirit indicated by these jealous safeguards the right ought always to be exerted. For this power, which relegates the citizen to another jurisdiction, and deprives him of that protection which, as a general rule, the State owes to every sojourner within its limits, is of so high a nature as to exact the utmost care in its application, even to the prescribed cases. Every one charged with its execution should see to it that all the securities by which it has been so anxiously surrounded are observed with rigorous fidelity."

The Attorney-General then spreads out all the evidence submitted by the Executive of Virginia, and shows there is not a particle of evidence showing that these men ever fled from Virginia, and nothing to show they ever were in Virginia, save the allegation in the indictment, "that the offence was there committed." The Attorney-General then concludes thus:

"These considerations, it seems to me, are entirely decisive. For the reason that the requisition, with its 'annexed documents,' furnishes no evidence of the flight of MERRIAM from Virginia, it altogether fails, in my judgment, to make out a case which will warrant the extradition. Whether this defect can be cured is a question which adresses itself solely to the authorities of that State. Finding one barrier to the exercise of the authority invoked by this requisition, it has not seemed proper to inquire as to the existence of any other. For all present purposes, it is enough to know that, as the case now stands, the objection is fatal."

'Gen. Starke's Farewell to Virginia.

The Richmond *Enquirer* publishes the following:

RICHMOND, (Va.,) March 9, 1860.

To His Excellency John Letcher, Governor of Virginia.

SIR: I have just received from the authorities of Virginia a definite answer to the proposal extended to them by the State Government of Mississippi. The sole objects of my mission being to present the proposal and await the answer, my official intercourse with your Excellency necessarily terminates with the receipt of the answer.

I cannot, however, limit the terms of this note to the mere formal and official announcement of the conclusion of my mission. The duties of that mission have been rendered so agreeable to me, by high evidence of respect for my State, and countless instances of personal kindness and courtesy towards myself, as to demand from me the most marked acknowledgment of gratitude. To your Excellency, to the officers and members of the General Assembly, to other officers of the Commonwealth, with whom I have been called on to hold no immediate official intercourse, and to very many of the citizens of Virginia, I would be happy to tender my several acknowledgments for the kind courtesies which they have so generously extended to me. The necessity for my immediate departure from Richmond prevents this, and I can only express to yourself, and through you to the officers and members of the General Assembly, my grateful recognition of many kindnesses for which I can make no adequate return.

My especial thanks are due to the legislative authorities for the distinguished favor they have extended, by tendering me the hospitalities of the State, and to the gentlemen composing the Joint Committee of the two Houses of the General Assembly, who have with such unremitting attention fulfilled the kind office of rendering me the guest of the State during my stay in Richmond.

The highly complimentary manner in which the General Assembly has chosen to characterize, by formal resolution, my performance of the duties of my mission, also requires an especial and grateful recognition. So does the kind courtesy with which the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the House of Delegates have conveyed to me the response of Virginia to the invitation of Mississippi.

I beg that your Excellency will accept and convey to the officers and members of the General Assembly these hurried acknowledgments, as the only requital permitted by the circumstances of my position and the necessity for my instant departure from Richmond.

I have the honor to remain,
With high respect and esteem,
Your obedient servant,
P. B. STARKE.

Reforms in Railroad Management.

The following are the provisions of a bill which is now pending in the Legislature at Albany. Its enactment would make some essential and important changes in the mode of conducting railway business:

Three quarterly meetings, besides the annual meeting, are provided for. The President or Secretary must call special meetings whenever requested to do so in writing by ten or more parties representing one-quarter of the capital stock. The Secretary is required to give twenty days' notice of such meetings by circulars addressed to each shareholder, and inserted in not less than four newspapers. At all such meetings the directors are to submit a complete statement of the affairs of the company.

All proxies must be issued to some person named therein, and the purposes for which they are issued; and the powers therein conferred must be specially stated in the proxies. No proxy issued to any officer or candidate for office at an election then to be held, will be valid, and it will be essential to the validity of every proxy that it bear date within ninety days next preceding the day of meeting.

The officers to be elected at the annual meetings, one a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary, and Auditing Committee of three—besides as many Directors as the charters respectively provide for,—each to hold office for one year. Neither the Treasurer, Auditor, Secretary, or Auditing Committee, may be Directors. The Directors may appoint as many additional officers as may be required, and define their duties and terms of office.

The Directors may remove or suspend, for cause, all officers, except the President and Vice-President. The particular duties and responsibilities of these officers severally are to be such as are usually imposed upon such officers until otherwise provided in by-laws.

The compensation of all officers and employes must be adjusted at the time, or immediately after the election or appointment of each. None may receive more than $6,000 per annum, without the approval of a majority of the stockholders. Nor may any additional compensation be voted to any of them. The Directors and Auditing Committee are to be paid $5 for each meeting, provided they attend punctually and remain till the adjournment, of which attendance the Secretary's certificate will be a sufficient voucher. No officer or employe may receive any reward from any other person connected with the Company or transacting business with it, on pain of immediate removal. None but the officers and employes of the Company are to have free tickets, and they are not to use them except when traveling on the business of the Company.

No one is eligible to the office of President or Vice President, who does not hold 200 shares of the capital stock of the Company, nor to that of Director, who does not hold 100 shares; nor may any one be an officer who is interested to a greater amount in the capital of any other Company with which the Railroad Company is in regular business intercourse. All officers and agents charged with the reception and disbursement of money must give bonds to be approved by the directors. All vacancies are to be filled by the directors, without delay, and with due notice to all the stockholders. No legal incumbrance of any kind may be created on the property of any railroad company; nor may any bonds or increase of stock be issued except by consent of a majority of the stockholders. No subscription may be made to the capital stock of any other company; nor may any bonds be indorsed or purchased, nor money loaned thereon; nor may any of the assets of any railroad company be loaned, except on demand and on ample security approved by the directors; nor may any contract be made for more than two years without the approval of the stockholders; nor may any purchase of machinery, materials or supplies be made of any officer or manager of any railroad company; nor may any other contract be made with any such officer or manager on more favorable terms than with other stockholders or the public. All owners or legal representatives of one-tenth of the shares of the capital stock, on their written request, may have access to the books and accounts of the company. Every proposition for the payment of a dividend must be submitted to the stockholders for their approval.

A "Renewal Fund" is provided for, to be created by assessment on the transportation earnings, of an amount adequate for such purpose, to be estimated by the directors, to meet the expenditures occasioned by depreciation of the Railroad and equipment of material. All transfers of Stock are to be made in the usual form. No transfer may be made for twenty days next previous to the annual election, nor for twenty days previous to the time for the payment of any dividends. All certificates of Stock must be signed by the President and Treasurer, and sealed with the corporate seal, attested by the Secretary. The stockholders may adopt resolutions and by-laws for their government, provided they do not conflict with any State laws, and the Directors may make all further regulations deemed necessary, provided they do not conflict with the charter or State laws.

Boiler Explosions.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 13, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to suggest to you that the reason for explosions in steam-boilers, and want of proper skill in the management of steam machinery, is simply that *cheap* men are employed to perform services which require intelligent, educated engineers. Five dollars a week may be good wages for the "greasy Milesian" you speak of, but would not be a fair salary for an educated man. This, I think, Mr. Editor, "accounts for the milk in the cocoanut.

Yours, VAPOR.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P.M.
North and West Way Mail	8½ A.M.
Western Mail, *vid* Erie Railroad	8½ A. M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	6½ A. M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph."

The California Mails will hereafter close on the 5th and 20th of each month, at 10½ A.M., instead of 1 P.M., as before. The hour of sailing is also changed from 2 P.M. to 12 M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mail for the *Bremen* will close to-day (Saturday) at 10½ A.M.

The California mail for the *North Star* will close on Tuesday, March 20, at 10½ A.M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
New-York	Mar. 17	New-York	Bremen.
Nova Scotian	Mar. 17	Portland	Liverpool.
America	Mar. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Mar. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	Mar. 24	New-York	Havre.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
North American	Mar. 24	Portland	Liverpool.
Asia	Mar. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Circassian	Mar. 29	New-York	Galway.
Fulton	Mar. 31	New-York	Havre.
North Briton	Mar. 31	Portland	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Mar. 31	New-York	Hamburg.
Saxonia	Apr. 2	New-York	Hamburg.
Canada	Apr. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Illinois	Apr. 7	New-York	Havre.
Arabia	Apr. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Niagara	Apr. 18	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Saxonia	Mar. 1	Hamburg	New-York
Asia	Mar. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Circassian	Mar. 3	Galway	New-York
Fulton	Mar. 6	Havre	New-York
Canada	Mar. 10	Liverpool	Boston.
Arabia	Mar. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Niagara	Mar. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Prince Albert	Mar. 31	Galway	New-York
Persia	Mar. 31	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

City of Norfolk	Mar. 17	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	Mar. 27	New-York	Ha. & N.O.
Karnak	Mar. 30	New-York	Havana.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

North Star	Mar. 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 16.—*In steamship Asia, from Liverpool*—Chas. Gardener, W. A. Buffam, Mr. Dickson, G. M. Miller, R. J. Charnburg, B. J. Riley, Mr. Stokes, Robt. Keer, R. Burn, F. J. Fignerra, Mr. Schneider, S. L. Rosenheim, F. M. Beuggiotti, D. C. Pierce, P. Edwards, Mr. La Farge, G. Fillipha, J. B. Haggin, lady and son, Mrs. Rosenheim's man servant, R. Warren, Miss Sarah Wilson, Mrs. Louis Harbron, George Radcliff, Thomas Hannon, Capt. O. Batter, Jr., Herbert Beech, F. Boutcam.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 16.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, (Brem.,) Van Santen, Bremen, Gelpcke, Keutzer & Reichalt; Glasgow, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ship Sunderland, Davison, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; Rachel, Kelly, Boston, Crocker & Wood.

Barks Clara Windsor, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, H. Becker & Co.; Princeton, Seeley, Demerara, master.

Brigs J. Stevens, Peters, Galveston, N. H. Brigham; Elmir, Tapley, Jacksonville, T. H. Sandford; Bonito, Perkins, Gibraltar, Gomez, Wallis & Co.; Isaac Carver, Carver, Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Mary and Elizabeth, Reed, Wilmington, Van Brunt & Slaght; D. Sisson, Reynolds, Providence, S. Kenny; Marshal Perron, Gibbs, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Querean; J. Ireland, Steelman, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Racer, Pearce, Richmond, master; M. C. Rowe, Thurston, Gloucester, master; Lady Suffolk, Baker, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Hydranger, Butler, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Wide World, Burns, Charleston, D. C. Murray & S. J. Bright. Smith, Washington, F. J. Campbell; T. A. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, master; Perine, Allen, Providence, master; S. Sawyer, Sawyer, Tampico, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Neptune, Nutter, Philadelphia, Simpson & Mayhew.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, Lott, Liverpool March 3, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse and passengers to E. Cunard. March 4, at 3 A. M., passed steamships Etna and Damada, bound in. Same day, at 10 A. M., exchanged signals with an Am. bark Schelly ship Lucy Thompson, and Br. ship Queen of India, all bound in. Arr. off Battery 8:10 A. M.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse, and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. March 14, 12:30 P. M., 36 miles N. E. Frying Pan Shoals, passed steamship Cahawba 5 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship State of Georgia. March 14, 12:30 P. M., lat. 36 55, passed steamships Star of the South and James Adger.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse, and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, Norfolk, &c., with mdse, to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse, and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Roscius, Hallett, Leghorn Feb. 4, passed Gibraltar Feb. 14, with marble, rags, &c., to Howland & Frothingham. Off Gibraltar was in co. with ship Sewall, from Leghorn for New-York.

Ship Molocka, (of Boston.) Grows, Bordeaux Dec. 1, and Isle of Aix Jan. 16, with wine, brandy, &c., to Valeiro, Fassin & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Superb, (Nor.,) Pedersen, Newcastle 83 ds., with mdse. to H. & J. W. Meyer.

Brig Georgia Sherman, Apalachicola 20 ds., with cotton to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales from N. W. to N. March 12, 35 miles S. S. E. of Sandy Hook, took a pilot from boat E. Blunt, No. 2.

Brig H. Means, (of Surry,) Treworgy, Nuevitas Feb. 34, with sugar, melado, &c., to Yznaga del Valleno.

Schr. Charles Hulse, Hulse, Elizabethport, with coal for Coldspring.

Schr. D. B. Bayler, Jaynes, Brookhaven 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Lima, (Br.,) O'Brien, Halifax 9 ds., with fish to order.

Schr. Mary Ann, (Br.,) Bent, Halifax 17 ds., with fish to Wheelwright & Co.

Schr. Ringgold, Merriett, with material from brig Mornacy, wrecked near Jones' Inlet.

Schr. Dorcas, Ireland, Baker, Elizabethport, with coal for Savannah.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Below.

Ship Golden Light, (Br., of St. John, N. B.,) from Liverpool.

Bark Marie, (Swed.,) from Trieste 70 ds., and 40 ds. from Gibraltar.

Also, an Austrian brig from Bahia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 16.—Arr. ships George Bourne, Edwards, New Orleans; Don Pedro Secend, Swift, Bahia Wolfe, (Br.,) Crerar, London; schr. Ralph Post, Coilum Apalachicola.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 16.—Arr. ship Addie Snow Wm. H. Prescott, from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

THE PROPELLER JERSEY BLUE.—SANDY HOOK, March 16.—The propeller Jersey Blue, Chadney, from Philadelphia for New-York, went ashore on the Hook, opposite Station No. 1, at 10 o'clock last evening. She lies about 100 yards inside the burning ship Wabamo. They are discharging cargo in a small schooner; do not think she will be able to get off without assistance. She lies easy and makes no water.

Later.—The propeller Jersey Blue is still ashore; the tugs Sevens, Mabie and Rescue have been pulling at her for a long time, but with no result. The tugs have each taken a load of cargo from her, and intend landing it until the steamer is got off.

The schr. E. Bates, previously reported ashore on the Point of the Hook, but subsequently floated off, has all her cargo on board, and is all ready for sea.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, Feb. 24, bark Clarissa, Pettigrew, for New-York, ldg. Brigs Mecosta, Haynes, do. do., 15 ds.; C. W. Ring, Corbitt, do. do.; Anita Owen, Ray, hence, arr. Feb. 22.

VULCANITE.

TO WORKERS IN IVORY, TORTOISE SHELL, HORN AND BONE.

This valuable new manufacture having been perfected in my extensive factory, I am now ready to supply orders to any extent equal to one ton daily.

My present stock embraces all the leading styles of combs of a quality admitted to be superior to any Vulcanite ever before introduced.

Cases of plates from 1-20th of an inch to one inch in thickness; size 12x20, 14x28, 12x24, adapted to great variety of purposes. Every trade and art supplied with this valuable article, adapted to their peculiar business. My intention is to supply all trades with stock, as well as to make it up myself.

Workers may rely upon a quiet use of this substance, as the article which I manufacture is not a monopoly.

HORACE H. DAY,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1860. No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS Will preach SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, at the North Dutch Church, corner Fulton and William sts. SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at Dr. Parker's Church, 4th-av.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, In the AFTERNOON at 3½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

Every EVENING next week, (except Saturday,) at Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—MORNING AND EVENING.—The services in this Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) March 18 will be: Morning, at 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. MCCARTER, the Pastor. Evening at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. HOGE, Associate Pastor Brick Church. Subjects: Morning—*The First Resurrection.* Evening—Sermon on the Anniversary of the Sabbath School. Strangers are very cordially invited, and will be provided with seats.

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL BE held on SUNDAY EVENING next, in Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th st., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Bishop PAYNE, Missionary Bishop to Africa; Bishop SCOTT, Missionary Bishop to Oregon and Washington; and Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN, Missionary to Africa. A collection will be taken up for the African Mission.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION SERVICES.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach SUNDAY, March 18, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., to young men—in course—*Religion for business men.* Rev. A. A. CONSTANTINE, Corresponding Secretary to African Civilization Society, will preach at 7½ P. M.; Subject: *Africa as a Missinary Field—best mode of Missionary operation—Incidents of Missionary Life.* All are invited, both white and colored. Seats free.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH-ST., near 8th-av. Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Pastor. Preaching EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, (except Saturday.) Sermon SUNDAY MORNING by the Pastor. In the AFTERNOON and EVENING, and on the subsequent days of the week, discourses will be delivered by Rev. A. B. EARLE, the Evangelist, who is assisting the pastor in this series of meetings. Baptism Sabbath evening.

THE PROTESTANT RULE OF FAITH, adopted by St. Patrick and his converts in the Fifth Century, and rejected at all times by the Romish Church, will be shown to be the only safe standard by Rev. DR. MCILVAINE and friends in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

REV. DR. HOGE, ASSOCIATE PASTOR of the Brick Church, will preach the Anniversary Sermon of the Sabbath School in Westminister Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, March 18, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are very cordially invited, and will be provided with seats.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—REV. JOHN MCMILLAN, of Alleghany, Penn., will preach in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 2 and 3 o'clock. Sabbath School concert of prayer in the EVENING.

REV. JOHN MCMILLAN, OF ALLEGHANY, Penn., will deliver the next regular discourse before the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Dr. McLeod's,) 12th-st., near 6th-av., on SABBATH EVENING, the 18th, at 7½ o'clock. The usual collection for the benefit of the Association.

PROFESSOR SMITH, OF NEW-YORK, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in Clinton-st. near Fulton st., and ASA D. SMITH, D.D., of New-York, will preach in the same place at 3½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

THE REVIVAL MUSIC BOOK—CONTAINing 73 tunes and hymns, is the best collection of Revival Melodies yet published, and should be introduced into every prayer meeting throughout the land. Price 8 cents; $5 per hundred. Postage 1 cent. Just issued by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. C. C. MORTON will preach at 10½ A. M.; the Pastor, Rev. F. REMINGTON, at 3 P. M. and 7½ in the EVENING. Evening discourse on *The Origin and History of the Bible.* Strangers are cordially invited.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT the Hall north-east corner of Broadway and 32d-st. on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next at the usual hours. Subject for the Morning—*The Love of Money.* Subject for the Evening—*Liberal Christianity a Spiritual Faith.*

STRANGERS WISHING TO WORSHIP IN the Brooklyn Tabernacle can take the Fulton-av. cars at Fulton Ferry to near the corner of Hoyt-st. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, on SUNDAY next, the 18th. Services commence at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Dr. SAWYER, pastor, worships in the Historical Society Building, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services every SABBATH, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Subject To-morrow Morning: *The Heart with its Treasure.*—Matt. vi., 21. In the Evening: *Peter's Denial.*—Matt. xxvi., 27.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION having removed from the University, will now in the Lecture Room, No. 24, every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All women are cordially invited. Per order, Miss L. JONES, Sec'y.

MR. URBAN C. BREWER WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, March 18, at the Disciples' Meeting-house in 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Salvation by Grace.* In the evening—*Faith.*

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—THE ANniversary of the M. E. Church, in Allen-st., will be held TO MORROW, (Sunday,) 18th inst. Sermon by Rev. J. KENNADY, D. D., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. Addresses at 3 P. M., by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD and others.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, COR. BROOME and Chrystie sts. Service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. PRICE, the Rector, will preach a Lenten sermon in the Evening. Service on Wednesday, at 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. D. LONG, OF THE PHILADELphia Conference, will preach at Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Love the Central Power of Christianity.* At 7½ P. M., Prof. MATTISON will preach on *The Ministry required by the Times.*

NO CHANGE AFTER DEATH.—(REV. 22-11.) —This popular notion will be examined by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, at the Bleecker Universalist Church, corner of Lowning, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD preaches at 10½ o'clock.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH in the Chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock—preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and Baptize in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rt. Rev. THOS. F. SCOTT, D. D., Bishop of Oregon, will preach next SUNDAY MORNING.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY EVENING, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. Seats all free.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JAS. W. MACOMBER. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for deaf-

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOHN CASTREE, ESQ., RECEIVER.
On WEDNESDAY, March 21,
At 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

2 Bonds Illinois Internal Improvement 6 per cent. Stock	$1,000 each
1 Bond Illinois Internal Improvement Interest	827
1 Bond Illinois Internal Improvement Interest	1,000
6 Bond State of Indiana Wabash 5 per cent. Erie Canal Loan	1,000
1 Bond Indiana, Wabash and Erie 5 per cent Special Canal Stock	3,750
3 Bonds Arkansas State Interest, January and July	1,000 each
30 Shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Company	50 each
20 Shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company	20 each
36 Shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.	17 each
200 Shares Mechanics' Banking Ass. (each)	12 50

Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
Office No. 35 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, BRONZES, LIBRARY, AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, AND ARTICLES OF VERTU,
At the elegant residence No. 152 West 21st-st., six doors from 7th-av., on MONDAY, March 19, at 10½ o'clock.
The undersigned will sell as above, by catalogue, the entire elegant parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture, which is entirely new, having been made to order but a short time ago, and comprises the most magnificent, costly and chaste collection of rich first-class furniture and beautiful works of art that has been offered at public auction this season, all of which will be sold positive and peremptory, among which is superb rosewood piano-forte, made by Fischer; splendid rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocade, made by Broadway makers; superb etageres, statuary and mosaic-top tables; pair of mantel mirrors, over 600 yards rich carpets, original paintings, Italian bronzes, marble statuary, dining-room furniture of every description, cut glass, china, silver ware, &c., with elegant rosewood bedroom furniture. Terms of sale, cash, current money, and a deposit from all purchasers. Sale rain or shine.
W. B. WESTCOTT & CO.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF MARGARET TARGEE, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Peter M. Bryson and Edward Dewitt, Executors:

$6,000 New-York Central R. 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1864—convertible from June 15, 1857, to June 15, 1859	$1,000 each
$8,000 New-York Central R. 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds, due 1864—convertible from June 15, 1857, to June 15, 1859	500 each
$1,000 Ohio 6 per cent. stock of 1860	1,000 each
10 shares Bank of America	100 each
94 shares East River Bank	25 each
33 shares Market Fire Insurance Company	100 each
23 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co	25 each

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITE PLAINS AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
WHITE PLAINS—The splendid country seat, situated at White Plains, 1½ miles from the depôt, formerly the residence of Amos F. Hatfield, Esq., consisting of a large and roomy house, containing 14 rooms; coach-house, stable, ice-house, filled, and all necessary outbuildings; 25 acres of land, laid down in grass and grain; fences all in good order;—in short, everything requisite for a first class residence. $7,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Sale positive. Further particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE and Lot on East Broadway, near Catharine-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 20, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of Samuel Colgate, Esq., Executor—
EAST BROADWAY—The three-story and attic brick house and lease of lot No. 45 East Broadway, near Catharine-st. House is 27x45, in good order, and rents for $300 per annum. The lease is from the Rutgers estate, and has 13 years to run with renewals, or building to be paid for. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOT CORNER OF MADISON-AV and 29th-st.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 20, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.
MADISON-AV. AND TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—The valuable lot, together with the stable in the rear, on the southeast corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.; lot 48½x100 feet. $8,500 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. Maps and particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST CLASS FURNITURE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, April 5 and 6, at 11 o'clock, at the warehouse of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarron & Co., No. 652 Broadway:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—This handsome stock of furniture has been newly made of the best seasoned materials and in the superior style and finish for which this house is so favorably known. The whole will be sold without reserve, to close the business. Catalogues will be ready, when they can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of Messrs. Rochefort, Skarron & Co., No. 652 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable assortment of household furniture, the entire contents of a large four-story elegantly furnished house, removed for convenience of sale; all of the first-class make by Beltee & Roux to order, consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in silk brocatel, green, gold and crimson brocatel, in maroon do. in rosewood; elegant chandeliers, window curtains, lace do., paintings and engravings, parlor and hall glasses, clock, mantel ornaments extension table, centre and fancy do. Bedroom furniture in rosewood, black walnut and cottage suites, dining room furniture, black walnut and oak etageres, crockery, China and glassware, beds, mattresses, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, bedding and other articles embraced in an elegantly furnished house. Also, a carved rosewood 7¼ octave piano, pearl keys, made by Harrison, of New-York, for the exhibition of the American Institute, and obtained the medal: cost $600. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

WM. H. WRIGHT, Auctioneer
LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Contained in house No. 114 West 34th-st, by WM. H. WRIGHT, No. 1 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, 20th inst. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock. Consisting of parlor furniture, rosewood and brocatel suites, marble-top tables, mantel and pier glasses, Brussels carpeting, paintings, mantel ornaments, &c., with a full 7-octave piano, round corners, finished front and back in the same style: black walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, in suites; mattresses, bedding, mantel ornaments, with a full assortment of bedroom furniture. Dining-room—Consisting of black walnut extension-table, 22 feet long; chairs, clocks, paintings, with a full assortment of dining-room furniture; glass ware, plated ware, crockery, &c. Reception-room—With easy chairs, paintings, &c.; also, secretary bookcase, with desks. Hall—With oil-cloth, hat-racks, and other hall furniture. Kitchen furniture complete, with cooking utensils, &c. Catalogues, ready day before sale, can be had from the Auctioneer, No. 1 Pine-st.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 17, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 38 Nassau-st, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor suites in velvet, plush and satin, centre tables, lounges, &c. Rosewood secretary, bookcases, wardrobes, lady's rosewood secretary and table, French plate, mantel, pier and oval mirrors, curtains, cornices, chandeliers, carpets, rugs, &c. Solid oak dining-room furniture, tables, chairs, sofas, &c. Solid black-walnut bedsteads, richly-carved rosewood, and mahogany chamber furniture bedsteads, bureaus, matting, bedding, extra curled hair mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c. Crockery, glassware, cutlery, refrigerators, kitchen ware. Also, two rosewood piano-fortes in good order, very fine-toned instruments. Also, a lot of perfumery, and a small invoice of Havana Cigars.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Xth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, March 21, 1860, at noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter's work, painting, and stove work necessary for repairing School-house No. 42, Allen-st., near Hester, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed Proposals for Carpenter's Work, Proposals for Mason Work, Proposals for Painting, Proposals for Stoves. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
CORNELIUS CORSON,
DANIEL SLOTE,
BENJAMIN H. WILLIS,
ANDREW J. KIRKMIRE,
EDWARD R. HOLSWORTH,
Special Committee on Repairs of the Xth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st day of March inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the mason work, carpenter work and painting necessary for the altering and repairing of Ward School House No. 23, in 40th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved persons as sureties. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, President.
JOHN ADAMS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1859. C. W. DURANT.

NOTICE.—MR. EBEN BARTON IS A PARTNER in our business from this date. The firm name will remain the same. WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1860.

COAL OIL.

PURE COAL OIL AT FIFTY CENTS PER gallon, by the barrel of about 40 gallons. Warranted equal to the best in market, equal to Kerosene or any other. Color dark lemon. This is much below the cost, but it is to close the consignment. For sale by JOHN F. QUINCY & CO., No. 96 William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The PRIVATE CLASS meets three times a week. This class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue, with masters, a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S
PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
No. 11 West 27th-st.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE,
Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.
This boarding-school, at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its 27th term on TUESDAY, May 1, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. The Young Ladies' Department has been in successful operation for several years, and in conjunction with the Male Department affords a favorable opportunity for parents to educate their sons and daughters together. With the exception of recitations in the higher branches, the two departments are entirely distinct. The introduction of gas, together with other recent improvements, renders the accommodations more attractive than ever. Terms, $150 per session. Circulars may be obtained of R. ROE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; H. SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., New-York City; or of the Principal.

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—The subscriber has established a boarding house for Americans, in one of the most picturesque valleys of Germany, near Hanover, and accessible by steamboat and railroad from any part of the world.
Young gentlemen, properly recommended, are received into the family, and their education, at one of the best schools on the Continent, is superintended by competent private tutors. Every pupil who enters the Gymnasium has the advantage of thirteen teachers, and is fitted for the Universities, commerce, or the learned professions.
Charges, including everything, from $300 to $500 per annum, according to the age and requirements of the pupils.
The subscriber has permission to refer to Prof. Chas. A. Joy, Columbia College, New-York.
C. RUPE, Rinteln, Germany.

MISS RUSSELL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This school is located at Greenfield, Mass., a town on the Connecticut River, which in climate and scenery is unsurpassed; it is also accessible by railroad from all directions. There are two terms in the year, the first beginning Sept. 16 and ending Feb. 2, the second beginning Feb. 24 and ending July 13. The course of instruction embraces, in addition to the common and highest English branches, the French, German and ancient languages. A native French teacher resides in the family, and French is made, as far as possible, the language of the school. Circulars, embracing terms, references, &c., may be obtained at the office of J. Russell & Co., No. 89 Beekman-st., New-York, or by application to Miss Russell, in Greenfield.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session on April 5. With a large corps of permanent professors, ample cabinets, and apparatus, the finest gymnasium in New-England, and other rare facilities for physical training; in a location celebrated for its beauty and salubrity, it presents unrivaled advantages for female education. To graduates of other schools, some of whom are always in attendance, the Institute affords opportunities for acquisitions to almost any extent in the fine arts and modern languages. For circulars address the principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR and Rev. J. R. BOYD.

CARD.—W. S. MACLAURIN, WRITING-MASTER, having completed the introduction of his original and masterly system of instruction into many of the leading New-York Grammar Schools, is now prepared to receive applications for the writing department of Classical, Commercial, or Ladies' Schools, and also for private lessons at the residence of the pupil. Address Box No. 4,537 Post-office.

HAMILTON MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The summer term will commence April 2, 1860. Pupils admitted at any time during the term. Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD. For catalogue apply to the Principal, White Plains.

FREE SINGING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG SINGERS.—At the great hall of the Cooper Institute, every SATURDAY at 2 o'clock; all those who attend the next meeting will be admitted as performers at the anniversary concerts, April 19 and 20. Free to all.
Prof. L. A. BENJAMIN, Prinsipal.

$40 PAYS BOARD and Tuition four-teen weeks, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Term opens April 13. Fourteen Instructors. Ladies desiring to teach, furnished places. Write for a Catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. The best instruction and a pleasant home furnished to ladies and gentlemen at reasonable charges. Spring term opens April 5. Catalogues sent upon application.

PARENTS SUPPLIED WITH CIRCULARS of the best schools free of charge. Schools and families furnished with first class teachers, and competent teachers with positions, by applying at the American School Inst., No. 346 Broadway.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ARITHMETIC, $5.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, will give a special course in Commercial Arithmetic, embracing averaging accounts, computing interest by a new method, &c., for only $5. This cheap practical course will be invaluable to business men and clerks. Apply this day or Monday for vacant seats.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

DANCING.

A DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIE,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Will continue open until June 1.

TEACHERS.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—LATTER PART of April a New-York teacher of seven years' experience will start for Frankfort-on-the-Maine, to pursue his profession there. Parents desiring to send their children to the Continent of Europe will find this a favorable opportunity; advertiser speaks German and French. Satisfactory references given and required. Address DEYNCOURT, White Plains, Westchester County, New-York.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION IN TWELVE LESSONS.—Persons wishing to take private lessons at their residence, or families wishing to take a few lessons and be furnished with a French servant in capacity and at wages they may require, address E. HONDS, care F. Gantl, No. 341 Pearl-st. Reference: Prof. C. Paquet, Burlington College, N. J.

TO PERSONS OF ALL AGES, WHO WISH improvement in English, Classics, Mathematics, or French, (at home,) by an experienced teacher, graduate of Yale College, speaking French fluently: address RALPH DAYTON, No. 170 Bleecker-st., corner of Sullivan-st., or call at 1 o'clock P. M.

MUSIC TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, PERfectly qualified, desires a situation as music teacher in a school or private family. A Southern or Western State preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., J. A. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office, New-York.

MORNING, OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—A lady, having the necessary credentials, and a successful teacher of English in all its branches, with French and music, desires employment as above. Lessons given in music and singing. Address MENTOR No. 162 East 13th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WHO IS AN EXcellent linguist, and who has traveled much in Europe, wishes to engage with a family going there, either as governess or companion. Salary no object. Unexceptionable references given. Address L. M. Y., Box No. 1560 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN, OF THOROUGH COLLEGE training, a successful teacher of ancient and modern languages, mathematics and the higher English studies, desires an engagement. Address F. F. TENNYSON, New York City.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED ENGLISH PERson a reengagement as nursery governess. Unexceptionable City references given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1860 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen, or for military services; and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.
The following section of the act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:
SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, chapter 302, section 9.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 and the widows of veterans, rich and poor, will call at the Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall place, next to corner of Chambers-st., and have their claims made for the use of clothing worn out, lost or destroyed in the War of 1812, '13 and '14, the time being extended a few days. Col. H. RAYMOND, Agent.

TREES FOR SALE.—FINE LARGE ORNAmental and fruit trees for sale cheap. Inquire of JOHN CAMPBELL, gardener, corner Westchester and Hunt's Point Roads. Westchester stages from Harlem Bridge pass the premises, which are about 2½ miles beyond the Bridge. E. M. HOE, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Doors open at 7¼. To commence at 7½.
NINTH WEEK!!
and still
INCREASING IN ATTRACTION!!!
NIGHTLY CROWDS
of
CITIZENS, VISITORS,
AND
STRANGERS
To witness the performance of the
ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN,
And the following GREAT CAST, including
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. BROUGHAM,
MR. WALCOT, MR. BYOTT,
MRS. HOEY,
MRS. VERNON, MISS MARY GANNON,
MRS. WALCOT, MISS MORANT,
In their great
ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
Aided by
MR. YOUNG, MR. PARSLOE, MR. LEVERE, &c., &c.,
EVERY NIGHT.
No free admission except the Press.
Box Book open two weeks in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.
MISS LAURA KEENE
AND
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT IN
VANITY FAIR,
The best and most brilliant
Comedy
Of the period,
Written by
DION BOUCICAULT,
The author of
"London Assurance"
and
"Old Heads and Young Hearts."
EVERY NIGHT
LAURA KEENE'S
THEATRE
is lighted up
with happy faces
and
brilliant smiles,
joining
in
THE FUN,
FROLIC,
and
SPORT
of
VANITY FAIR,
"Sparkling with drollery,
Full of fun,
Dashes at foolery,
Well done.
Epigrams let off,
Squibbling Society,
Characters hit off,
Every variety,
Roars of laughter
At what they're after.
Mingling,
Jingling,
Wit, fun, and gaiety,
That's the ware
Always on hand in VANITY FAIR."
In this Comedy, written by the author of "London Assurance," he has struck his old rich vein of humor and glorious spirit, never equaled by any other Dramatist.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, March 17, 1860.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF THE OCTOROON.
LAST TIME, LAST TIME,
LAST TIME. LAST TIME,
LAST TIME OF LAST TIME.
BOURCICAULT'S FAMOUS OCTOROON!
BOURCICAULT'S FAMOUS OCTOROON!
BOURCICAULT'S FAMOUS OCTOROON!
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2½ O'CLOCK, and
EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
In the AFTERNOON, between the first and second acts, SENOR OLIVEIRA WILL APPEAR,
and that great master of the violin will give THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE, in the style of Paganini.
THAT LATEST OF NATURE'S MYSTERIES,
THE
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
THE SUPPOSED TO BE
WONDERFUL AND LONG-LOOKED-FOR
CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY
CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY
CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN MAN AND MONKEY
VISIBLE AT ALL TIMES!
VISIBLE AT ALL TIMES!
VISIBLE AT ALL TIMES!
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
WHICH HAS
NO FACULTY OF SPEECH!
Looks like a Man! Acts like a Monkey!
Looks like a Man! Acts like a Monkey!
Looks like a Man! Acts like a Monkey!
BUT CAN'T TALK!
BUT CAN'T TALK!
BUT CAN'T TALK!
Here are, also, those novelties of the age, the
Sea Lion, Grizzly Bear, Learned Seal,
Sea Lion, Grizzly Bear, Learned Seal,
Sea Lion, Grizzly Bear, Learned Seal.
Wax Statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas and Enormous Serpents, beautiful Aquaria, &c.
Admittance, 25 cents; children, under ten, 13 cents; Parquette, 13 cents extra.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS' DRAMATIC MATINEE,
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 17, at 2 o'clock.
The evening entertainment will commence at 7½.
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 17,
GRAND FESTIVAL NIGHT,
In honor of the Anniversary of St. Patrick.
THREE SPLENDID PIECES.
SHANDY MAGUIRE.
Andy Gintengen and Neil Flaherty, (with songs,).....Mr. Barney Williams
Caroline Merton.....Mrs. Barney Williams
LATEST FROM NEW-YORK,
In which both Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear.
THE MATINEE.
SATURDAY, March 17, at 2 o'clock,
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS In Eight Characters,
With superb changes of costume.
THE HAPPY MAN.
The Happy Man, (with songs,).....Mr. Barney Williams

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
George Christy's great comic piece of the
MUMMY.
GINGER BLUE, with songs.....GEO. CHRISTY.
Messrs. Bidout, Wilmarth, M. Lewis, R. Smith and Co., in new acts, songs, dances, &c.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¾. Tickets 25c.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Between Hester and Canal sts.
ST. PATRICK'S DAY and EVENING, March 17, 1860,
The performance will commence with
O'NEAL THE GREAT,
To be succeeded by the successful drama of
HORSESHOE ROBINSON,
Concluding with YOUNG AMERICA.

CHAMBER CONCERT UNION.
The undersigned beg to announce that they have associated themselves for the purpose of instituting
CHAMBER CONCERTS,
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,
In which they will produce the great works of
BACH, BEETHOVEN, SCHUMANN, LISZT AND OTHERS.
During the present season Six Concerts will be given at GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL, No. 765 BROADWAY, with the assistance of the following artists:
Messrs. Sigeli, Millard, Cook, Tenors; Guilmette, Baritone; Boehler, Hahn, Violin; Brannes, Violincello; Eben, Flute; Schmitz, French Horn.
ROBT. GOLDBECK, S. B. MILLS.
EDW. MOLLENHAUER, WM. SAAR.
Subscriptions received at Scharfenberg & Luis', Breusing, Schubert & Co.'s, and at Goldbeck's Music Hall. Tickets for the series, (6 concerts,) $3; family tickets, admitting three, $7; single admission, 75 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 589 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 17 Mars, 1860.
Derniere representation du ROMAN D'UN JEUNE HOMME PAUVRE.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,
At Palace Garden, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Doors open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9½ P. M.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
Of the
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
At PALACE GARDEN.
ONLY COMPLETE MENAGERIE IN AMERICA.
And largest collection of animals in the world. Performing Ponies, Monkeys, Mules, Lions, Tigers, Elephant, Leopards, &c. VAN AMBURGH & CO. would most respectfully announce to the public that during the traveling season of 1860 they will visit all the principal cities, towns and villages in the New-England States, with the only legitimate Menagerie in America.
VAN AMBURGH'S FAREWELL TOUR
through the New England States. The citizens of the East are positively assured that this Mammoth Zoological Enterprise, with an entirely new outfit, has more costly cages, better wagons, larger chariot, fancier stock, finer harness, than any other traveling menagerie in the world, requiring the services of seventy-six persons, and one hundred and three horses.

HOPE CHAPEL.—GRAND MATINEE.—CAPT. HORTON PRICE has the honor to announce that, assisted by Miss CATHERINE LUCETTE, he will appear for the fifth time in New-York. His Drawing-Room Entertainment, entitled the DOUBLE COURTSHIP, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, March 17, in the Hall of Hope Chapel, at 2 P. M. Doors open at 1 o'clock, performance to commence precisely at 2.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE IS VISITED BY thousands. Those that wish to see it, on 9th-st., 2 doors east of Broadway, should visit soon, as you will be too late. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; children 12 cents. Explanations given day and evening by the proprietress and builder.

REV. MARK TRAFTON, EX-MEMBER of Congress, from Massachusetts, will deliver his celebrated humorous Poem, in the Trinity M. E. Church, 24th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, March 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Parson Brown's Experience*. Admittance, 25 cents.

LEUTZE'S GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE —Washington at Princeton—now open for exhibition, at Studio Building, 19th-st, near 6th-av, 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WE PUBLISH WITH GREAT PLEASURE the following correspondence between some of our most eminent citizens and Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt:
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1860.
To Mrs. Ellen Key Blunt:
MADAM: Prompted by the pleasure which many of us have received in listening to your Readings, when your delicacy of appreciation and your sympathising intonations set us in amidst the shadows and sunlight of the various compositions of authors whom you have illustrated, and being desirous of diffusing our satisfaction through a larger circumference of hearers, we respectfully ask you to indulge the public by consenting to read again in New-York at such time and place as you may select.
We beg to subscribe ourselves, Madam, your grateful and obedient servants,

Ed. Y. Higbee,	L. Bradish,
Winfield Scott,	C. Cambreling,
James Schott, Jr.,	T. J. Bryan,
W. Kemble,	August delmont,
R. W. Stoughton,	J. Watson Webb,
Francis Vinton,	Wm. H. Aspinwall.
J. W. Gerard,	Walden Pell,
John J. Cisco,	John A. King,
Fredk. Ogilby,	Murray Hoffman,
Augustus Schell,	Chas. King,
Waits Sherman,	Joseph H. Price,
Samuel Glover,	John Cotton Smith,
John C. Montgomery,	Wm. F. Morgan,
Wm. Duer Robinson,	D. Hobart,
Chas. Moran.	Joseph Blunt,
Jas. S. Wadsworth,	Wm Dumont,
Henry J. Montgomery,	L. M. Hoffman,
W. B Clarkson,	G. Tillotson,
Thomas E Davis,	R. B. Milliken,
John Schorwood,	Daniel Cobb,
Geo. N. Sanders,	Geo. P. Morris.
W. R. Travers,	John A. Appleton,
Pierre V. Dufton.	Wm. Hegeman.
Saml. L. M. Barlow,	Edward S. Gould,
Fredk. C. Gebhard,	E. H. Ludlow,
Henry Grinnell.	

NEW-YORK, March 12, 1860.
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to accept your invitation to read, and will read at the Historical Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 20.
Most respectfully and truly,
ELLEN KEY BLUNT.
To Rev. Ed. Y. Higbee, Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, James Schott, Jr., Esq., and others.
The above mentioned Complimentary Benefit to Mrs. ELLEN KEY BLUNT will take place at the Hall of the New-York Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 20, at 8 o'clock. Tickets $1, can be obtained at the principal Hotels, and at the door.

GRAND CONCERT
AT
RUTGERS INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, March 20. Tickets 25 cents. To be had at door on evening of concert.
Early attendance will insure good seats.

CRAWFORD'S STATUE
"DANCING JENNY,"
ANGELINI'S STATUE "EVE."
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Statue "EVANGELINE."
Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Bust of "HAWTHORNE."
BARBER'S Statue "FISHER GIRL."
AKER'S Statue "DEAD PEARL DIVER."
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 646 BROADWAY.

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FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 386 CANAL-ST.

LECTURES.

SANITARY LECTURES.
The Committee of Arrangements have great pleasure in announcing a Course of FOUR POPULAR LECTURES,
ON SANITARY SCIENCE,
By E. Y. HOBBINS, Esq.,
At the Cooper Institute,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 19,
Second Lecture, THURSDAY EVENING, March 22.
Subject—*The vast importance of Sanitary Science in regard to the causes of disease; the means of preserving the Health of our City, and prolonging human life.* It is a startling fact that the average age at which death occurs in New-York is now
ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS.
In the year 1810, it was 26 years, being reduced almost one-half in 50 years: this frightful mortality resulting from causes which can easily be removed.
Tickets for the Course: Gentlemen, 75 cents; Ladies, 50 cents; Single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the Bookstores and door. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8.

COMMITTEE:
PETER COOPER, ROBT. M. HARTLEY,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, JOEL PARKER,
ELISHA HARRIS, JOHN H. GRISCOM,
ROBT. H. McCURDY.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.
A series of Lectures on *Egypt, her Monuments, &c.*, will be given before the New-York Historical Society, in their Hall in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st. Free to members and persons invited by members.
Rev JOHN COTTON SMITH will deliver the third lecture on MONDAY EVENING, March 19, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*Egypt and the Scriptures*, with Illustrations from the Abbott Collection.
FREDERIC DEPEYSTER, Chairman Com., &c.

LECTURE.
By Rev. M. J. RAPHALL, Ph. D.,
On MONDAY EVENING, March 19, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Temple Hall, 9th-st., two doors east of Broadway.
BY THE DISTINGUISHED RABBI.
This Lecture will be illustrated by maps and the instructive Model of King Solomon's Temple.
Subject—*The Wealth, Power and Enterprise of the Hebrew People, as evidenced by the building of King Solomon's Temple.* Remarkable historical facts connected with that edifice. Open every day and evening from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents; children 12 cents.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
Will deliver a lecture at the Cooper Union,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 21,
upon a subject well calculated to exhibit his unrivaled eloquence, viz:
"AGITATION INDISPENSABLE TO REFORM."
Tickets 25 cents. Lecture at 8, doors open at 7 o'clock.

LECTURES AND READINGS IN THE French language, by Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Spingler Institute Lecture-room, No. 7 Union-square, (Broadway,) at 8 o'clock P. M.
SUBJECTS: MONDAY, March 19—*Victor Hugo*. THURSDAY, March 22—*Lamartine*. MONDAY, March 26—*Mad. De Reconnier, the friend of Mad. De Stael and Chateaubriand*. THURSDAY, March 29—*The French Modern Histor

THE KING AND THE SORCERESS.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

CHAPTER I.

In the far corner of a lovely glade in the Forest of Arden, (situated in the northern part of Warwickshire, England, and in the midst of which was located a Gipsy camp,) sat two beautiful girls, members of the vagrant tribe which had long infested that region.

One of these forest beauties was tall and queenly, and of a light, fairy-like form, with deep blue eyes and a pensive cast of countenance, shaded by an abundance of bright, sunny-brown hair. Her name was Electra, and she was the daughter of Gondebald, the Gipsy King's chief captain.

Her companion was Leda, the daughter of Mohammed, the Gipsy King himself. She was shorter in stature than Electra; her form was more full; her face plump and dimpled; her eyes of a dark hazel, and her hair of darkest brown. Both the Gipsy girls were beautiful beyond description, as the daughters of that strange race are apt to be, and on the present occasion, both were sad—unusually sad.

Electra loved a young man of the tribe, named Fabian, as handsome a gallant, and with as true a heart, as ever the sun shone upon; and Leda was her confidante, and sympathized with her in everything. And they had that very morning—it was now toward the close of the warm Summer-day—learned of a plot, hatched by Mahommed and Gondebald, which would not only prevent the union of Electra and Fabian, but also plunge both the maidens into unspeakable and life-long wretchedness.

The plot was that Mohammed should give his daughter Leda in marriage to Gondebald; and Gondebald in return was to give his daughter Electra in marriage to Mohammed. The announcement of this plan had filled the hearts of the two girls with indignation and misery; and they had withdrawn to their secluded nook to consult together, and if possible, comfort each other. But no hope of comfort could they cherish. The power of their fathers was absolute; and so, all they could resolve upon was TO DIE sooner than submit to such a revolting union.

Just as they had come to this conclusion, they heard footsteps in the forest, and soon Fabian came in view; whereupon Leda hastily quitted the spot, that the lovers might commune alone. The meeting was a sad one, for Fabian had also heard the news. Old Dione, the Sorceress of the tribe, had told it to him; and she had also hinted that neither he nor Electra was of Gipsy parentage,—that a strange mystery was connected with them both, which she might at some time unfold. She had also warned Fabian to look out for his safety. "*Wolves are abroad, my son!*" she said; "*and they thirst for the blood of one* WHOM THEY FEAR! *Look well to thyself, and to Electra!*"

The lovers were filled with dismay. Their only hope was in flight; and upon flight they at once resolved. But whither should they flee? As they anxiously revolved this question, they heard footsteps approaching, and Electra, by Fabian's command, hastily fled towards the camp, leaving her lover to meet the intruders alone.

Fabian soon saw two of the most notorious ruffians of the tribe approaching, named Gower and Trogus. They were vile instruments of the gipsy chief, ever glad to do his bidding, no matter how bloody or infamous the service. They generally traveled together, and their disguises were as many and various as there were occasions for their use. They summoned Fabian, in the King's name, to accompany them, at once, to Atherstone, where they were to meet Gondebald, and then set out upon some expedition of great importance. Of course, he had to obey; but as Dione's warning was still fresh in his mind, he first went to his tent and armed himself with a couple of pistols, which he secreted in his pockets.

Before the party had proceeded many miles through the forest, Fabian became convinced that the ruffians meant to do him harm. He was certain that they were not on the path to Atherstone; and as they drew near a frightful chasm, through which rushed a turbulent stream, he saw, by the demeanor of Gower and Trogus, that the decisive moment was at hand. He had walked between them thus far—one in his front, the other behind him,—but now, under pretext of having hurt his foot, he stepped aside, and paused till the rear villain passed him, and then limped on after them.

On arriving at the edge of the chasm, the ruffians suddenly wheeled around, drew their knives, and rushed upon Fabian, of whom they thought to make speedy work. But they were mistaken. Drawing his pistols, he shot Gower dead and wounded Trogus in the right shoulder so severely that the ruffian fell to the earth and begged for mercy. On reflection, Fabian resolved to spare the villain's life; and at once set about dressing his wound as well as he could, with a view of getting him back to the camp. This magnanimous conduct not only astounded Trogus, but it did more—it touched his heart, and he promised forever after to be a friend to Fabian as far as it should lay in his power. He advised our hero not to return to the camp, as the king would certainly *take further proceedings against him*; thus hinting, although he would not expressly acknowledge the truth, that Mohammed had ordered him and Gower to kill Fabian; and he also hinted about other dark deeds that might be done, and earnestly besought his preserver not to place himself again in the king's power.

But Fabian returned to the camp. The journey was slow, as Trogus could not travel fast; and it was near midnight when they arrived. Fabian went at once to the tent of Dione, and found the Sorceress up, and seemingly awaiting the arrival of some one. She was a strange-looking creature, and might have served as a model for any artist who would picture a witch to the life. Dione was a Spanish Gitano, and she had brought with her from the sunny South many an item of mystic lore before unknown among the English Gipsies.

When Fabian told Dione his story, she rocked herself to and fro, and muttered, "So soon! so soon!" and then warning the youth to be on his guard, she dismissed him, with a promise to communicate some important secrets to him on the morrow, and plan for his and Electra's future safety.

Mohammed and Gondebald soon learned, through their spies, that Trogus was in his tent, and the king at once sent for him. On being questioned, Trogus told his story to the astounded plotters, who raved with fury on learning the issue of their attempt upon our hero's life. They soon bent Trogus to their wishes by mingled threats and promises, and his cue having been given to him, three Gipsies were sent to bring Fabian to the king's apartment.

Mohammed and Gondebald were ill at ease. The latter feared that unless he should be able to bestow Electra upon the king, he himself would never be permitted to take the fascinating Leda to wife; and this unexpected escape and return of Fabian perilled all his dearest hopes. The king, however, had deeper cause for disquiet and greater reason to fear Fabian, than resulted from our hero's love for and influence over Electra. Dione had whispered strange things in his ear, and her mystic warnings had caused him to tremble. Of these things he could not speak to Gondebald, but treasured them in his own dark breast, and tried to assume a look of easy assurance, and spoke words of arrogant confidence; but ere he could prolong his remarks the door was open and our hero was led into the apartment by the three ruffians who had been sent for him.

When Fabian found himself in the presence of the king and his captain, there was a sense of dread upon him which he had not before experienced. Mohammed looked dark and threatening, his brutal face being settled into an expression of most deadly meaning; while Gondebald, with his sunken black eyes and raised shoulders, looked not unlike a coiled serpent. And then the apartment, with its dingy, ragged walls, and its dirty floor, with the ghostly light from the smoky glass of the suspended lamp, was not calculated to add anything like cheerfulness to the scene. But the youth was not left long to ponder upon these things, for he was led towards the large oaken chair in which the king sat, who addressed him without much hesitation:

"So, my fine master Fabian, you have had quite an adventure!" This was spoken in a sarcastic tone, and with the teeth closed. Our hero looked up:

"My lord," he said, using the form of address which was common among the gipsies when addressing their ruler, "if you have any accusation to make, you will make it at once, for I would know whereof I am accused."

"Thou shalt hear right quickly," replied Mohammed; and as he spoke he cast his eyes over the room, as though he would assure himself that all present might be trusted. Gondebald stood at his right hand; while further away, behind the prisoner, were the three men who had conducted the latter from his tent. They were Saul, Jasper and Anselmo—three hardened wretches, who were bound to the will of their master, as though they had been mere machines of torture in his hands. "Listen," the king proceeded, "and answer me truly: Did'st thou not slay our faithful servant, Gower?"

"I did shoot him; but 'twas in self-defence."

"Beware, sir! Don't add falsehood to your other crimes! Let Trogus be called."

In a few moments the wounded gipsy was brought in. He seemed to be in great pain, but he bore himself as bravely as possible before the king. Once he looked towards the prisoner; but it was only a furtive glance and was not repeated.

"Trogus," spoke Mohammed, "you have been called to give us your evidence touching this youth's doings to-night. Let us hear your story. And mind that you give us the facts as they are."

When our hero saw how Trogus avoided his gaze, and how he trembled, he knew that the forthcoming story had been already arranged.

"My lord," commenced the wounded villain, "you know you sent Gower and myself to conduct Fabian to Atherstone. We started, as you directed. When we reached the stream near the edge of the forest, we found that we had lost our way, and while Gower went forward to look out for a fording-place, Fabian and myself sat down upon the rock. In a little while Gower came back, and, as he was about to tell us what he had discovered, master Fabian jumped up and shot him with a pistol which he had drawn from his bosom. I hurried forward as quickly as possible to help my companion, but the young man had another pistol which he fired at me. The ball lodged in my shoulder. He would have killed me if he could."

"What have you to say to this?" demanded Mohammed.

At first the youth did not know what to say. He had expected something of this kind, and yet the cool falsehood of Trogus for a moment confounded him. He tried to catch the villain's eye, but without effect.

"My lord," he finally said, addressing the king, "this man hath spoken falsely. I did shoot Gower, but not until he had tried to kill me; and when I fired at this fellow, it was to escape his poniard."

"A very pretty story," returned Mohammed, with a coarse chuckle. "Such stories are very easily manufactured by those who have done great crimes." Then turning to Gondebald, he continued—"Good captain, you have heard all, what ought we to do?"

"Why," replied the man thus addressed, as though he were reflecting seriously, "I can see but one course to pursue. The murderer must be secured until you can give him such trial as our customs demand."

"You are right, captain." And then turning to the three men who stood in waiting, he added—

"Here, sirs—take this fellow and lock him up. Let him be as comfortable as you can; but first see that he is secure."

Our hero felt that further expostulation would be useless, so he followed Saul from the apartment, Jasper and Anselmo bringing up the rear. In the narrow hall the guide lighted a torch, and then proceeded to the rear of the building, and thence down into the cellar. This cellar seemed to be nearly as broad in extent as was the surface covered by the main part of the building; but Saul pushed on to a far corner, where he found a door, upon opening which, a low, vaulted passage was discovered. Into this the prisoner was led, and presently another door was reached, which was opened with a creaking sound, and beyond which appeared a tomb-like dungeon, with solid stone walls, and an arched ceiling, into which the youth was thrust, and the door shut upon him.

What next to expect Fabian was hardly prepared to guess, though he feared it would be some evil thing.

In the meantime, the Gipsy King and his captain held an earnest consultation, during which they exhibited much malice and rage, but did not seem able to hit upon any satisfactory course of action.

"What *shall* we do?" cried Mohammed, starting up, and walking across the floor. "Gondebald," he continued, as he came back, "do you know that the country is already becoming hot about us?"—that the officers of the law have a sharp eye upon us?"

"Yes, my lord,—I am aware of that."

"And you know that they are liable at any time to come down upon us?"

"Yes."

"Then it is clear enough that we must not have any dissensions in our own camp at present. Were it not for that this trial should come off this very morning, and the fellow should be hanged before night. But I dare not do it now. But—my captain—your countenance looks bright. What new thought is it?"

Gondebald bent his head a moment, with his finger pressed upon his brow, and then he approached his chief. What he had to say he dared not speak aloud, even in that place; so he whispered it into the king's ear. Mohammed started as he caught the idea, and convulsively grasping his wily counsellor by the hand, he exclaimed:

"Good Gondebald, it shall be done! It shall be done!"

Near the middle of the forenoon—an hour after the conference between Mohammed and his captain—Electra sat alone in her tent. She had heard some strange rumors concerning the adventure of her lover, but as yet she had not arrived at the truth. The weight of suspense was agonizing, and she resolved to seek old Dione, in hopes that she might there gain further light. She had risen, and was about to draw her light mantle over her head, when her movements were interrupted by the entrance of Gondebald.

"Sit down, Electra, sit down," her father said. He took a seat as he spoke, and when she had done the same, he continued: "I have something to say to you. I think you have heard some news. Is it not so?"

"I have heard vague rumors," she replied.

"And I'll wager a golden crown that you were about to go out after information. You were going to seek old Dione, were you not?"

"Yes," Eleanor replied; but she looked down as she spoke, for her father's gaze was fixed upon her so keenly that she could not meet it.

"Electra, listen to me." He spoke quickly and sternly, and the fair girl was startled as she heard his tones. "If you trust that old witch you will trust a *bengue!* You don't know her. In Spain she caused the ruin of a thousand virgins like yourself. Her evil eye is upon you. Beware of her, or a worse fate shall be yours than any you ever dreamed of. Do you know the story of the terrible charm she wears at her girdle?"

"No," the maiden replied, wonderingly, for she believed that the sorceress possessed more than mortal power.

"Did you not know that that charm was composed of human bones?"

"I have heard so," said Electra, shuddering.

"Did you never hear what particular kind of bones they are?"

"Bones of the finger, I think."

"Aye, but that is not all. Mark me: Each bone is from the right fore finger of a girl like yourself; and she wears them to mark the number of those who have fallen into her fiendish toils. She must have fifty of them to make the charm all powerful. She now has eight-and-forty. She has fixed her evil eye upon you and Leda!"

"No! no!" cried Electra, really terrified. "O, it cannot be!"

"But I know!" asserted Gondebald, slowly and emphatically. "And now, I warn you to beware of her. At present her power is limited; but, if you submit to her wiles you are lost!"

Electra dared not dispute her father, and yet she was unwilling to believe that Dione could meditate any such cruel plan. True, she did believe that the woman was a witch, but still she felt some confidence in her personal friendship. Gondebald seemed to read the girl's thoughts, and he presently interrupted them:

"But, my child, I did not mean to speak of Dione when I began; though I am glad that the thought occurred to me, for now I have given thee a sufficient warning of a great danger. I meant to speak to you of this Fabian. Ah—you start. You are interested."

"Aye—I am interested," the maiden replied, after a moment's hesitation. "I should be foolish were I to attempt the concealment of so palpable a truth."

"I am glad that you are so frank with me, Electra. But, to the story. Fabian is under arrest, and in close confinement, for killing Gower and attempting to take the life of Trogus; and if he comes to trial, he must surely be condemned."

Electra uttered a quick cry of pain, and pressed her hand upon her heart.

"But," pursued Gondebald, who, though he watched his child sharply, yet seemed to take no particular notice of this sudden emotion, "the king desires to save the youth if he can, and he has called me to his counsel. We deliberated a very long while upon the matter. It was evident that, if Fabian were brought to trial, his condemnation must follow, for our plain laws cannot be set aside. At length we hit upon the only plan by which his salvation could be effected. We mean to let him make his escape. Do you understand me?"

"Escape?" repeated Electra.

"Yes. We mean to let him escape. A way will be opened to him, as though by accident, and he will be permitted to go free."

With one of those powerful efforts, by which the maiden could at times entirely control the most passionate emotion, she calmed the wild beating of her heart, thus utterly concealing the feelings which were rending her soul. She could not plainly understand the plot, but that there was a plot against her lover she felt sure. Should she, at present, seek further information from her father, she feared that she might expose herself, so she spoke from the necessity of concealment which was upon her.

"I am glad," she said, "that you have told me this; for now I shall be more easy. I did feel much anxiety when I heard of Fabian's danger. We have been children together—we have been playmates together—and in later years we have been warm friends. I have learned to prize his companionship much; and I will not deny that I have looked upon him with more, perhaps, than a friendly affection. But, even to bear me company, I would not have him remain here and be in danger. I am glad, therefore, that you have planned to let him go."

Gondebald was completely deceived. He had watched the maiden's every expression, and had caught every intonation of her voice; and not a single sign could he detect upon which to fasten a suspicion that she did not mean and feel just what she spoke. He thought he saw her real feelings; and, furthermore, he imagined that she had been very frank with him; so he left her with a feeling of satisfaction, which would doubtless have been changed to rage could he have overheard the plot arranged in his tent a few hours afterwards by his daughter and Leda. The Gipsey fathers were crafty; but what man could ever out-plot a maiden when striving for her lover's safety?

CHAPTER II.

THE BLOOD-HOUNDS.

Sometime near the middle of the day a man came down to the cell, and brought Fabian some food and drink. It was Saul, the robber—or, in Gipsy parlance, the *ostilador*. He seemed a fitting man to stand in the shoes of the dead Gower; and surely he was a ready and expert tool in the hands of the Gipsy king.

The prisoner had a thought of poison in his mind, but it did not prevent him from eating; though he did not relish the food quite so well as he might otherwise have done. Saul waited a little while, as though from curiosity, and then left. When Fabian had eaten what he pleased, he walked about the cell, feeling his way along by the wall, talking with himself as he went. In this manner he had spent an hour or more, when he was disturbed in his reflections by the approach of some one towards his place of confinement, and shortly afterwards his door was opened, and Saul again made his appearance; but he did not this time come alone; his companion, Anselmo, bore him company.

"Well, my master," spoke the former, "how would you like to smell the fresh air and see the stars? We have come to lead you out of this place; and I shouldn't think you'd feel many regrets in leaving it."

"That may depend upon what I gain by the exchange," replied Fabian.

"I guess the exchange will be all in your favor,—that is, if you improve it. However, we'll see by and by."

When the party reached the upper hall, instead of turning towards the main part of the building, they moved on to the rear, and passed out, by the stables, into a small yard, where they were joined by Jasper, a ruffian whom we have once before noticed. In this yard were secured two large powerful blood-hounds, which leaped furiously at our hero as he entered, but their stout chains prevented their reaching him. Nevertheless, he was startled by their savage movements, for he knew their disposition too well, and he withdrew to the further corner of the inclosure. Jasper spoke to the brutes, and bade them be quiet. They obeyed him in a measure by crouching away towards the kennel and lying down; but they still kept their fiery eyes fixed upon the youth, and their low, deep growling seemed to tell that they did not fancy the presence of the interloper.

In the meantime the three ostiledors conversed apart, and finally Saul and Anselmo approached the prisoner, and informed him that he was to accompany them.

"We have learned the king's will," said Saul, "and we know now exactly what to do. We shall go with you a little way, and when you know our object I don't think you'll want to make any fuss. So don't be frightened."

"I am not used to being frightened, Sirs!" said Fabian, quickly and proudly.

"I didn't mean that you were," responded the villain. "I only mean that you shouldn't have any fears of us, for I thought you looked and acted as though you fancied we would do you harm: but as I'm alive, we don't mean to harm you in the least. We're not going to hurt a hair of your head."

Our hero wondered if Saul spoke truly. If he did, then what meant this secret departure from the camp? And, on the other hand, if they did mean any violence, what object could they have in denying it? Perhaps, to keep him quiet, and thus render their work the more easy. He pondered upon it, and was, in the end, rather inclined to doubt the truth of the villain's assertions.

Meantime they had reached the deep wood at a point where a narrow, blind hunting-path wound its devious way among the big trees, and Anselmo had taken a small lantern from beneath his frock to help light them on, for it was very dark in the deep forest. The moon was not yet up, and the stars could dart but few beams through the rank foliage of the great oaks. Saul held the prisoner by the left arm, keeping close by his side as they walked, while Anselmo kept as near upon the other side as possible. Fabian remembered his adventure with Gower and Trogus upon the rocky precipice, and he could not help feeling that these two scoundrels were meditating the same kind of business as that which he had before frustrated. If such were the case, how should he escape? He had no weapon of any kind, while his conductors were armed to the teeth. He could think of but one chance, and that was flight. If he could break away from the villains, he might save himself.

With such thoughts in his mind he walked quietly along for some time. By and by he hesitated, and turned towards the man who held him by the arm.

"Saul," he said, with much anxiety manifest in his tone and manner, "was there poison in that food you brought me?"

"Poison? No—not a bit of it. Why—what makes you ask the question?"

"Because I feel it here," replied the youth, pressing his right hand upon his bosom and uttering a groan. "I do not feel right. O, if there was poison in it, tell me! If I am dying, let me know!"

"Bless your body, my master, you are foolish! There was no more poison in it than there is in a maiden's kiss."

"Then what is this faintness which comes over me? Why can I not see as I would? What is it?" And the youth put forth his hand as though he would feel his way, at the same time staggering, and leaning heavily upon his guide.

"*Majaro, Undebel!*" ejaculated Saul, stopping, and supporting the prisoner. "What is all this? you must have eaten too much, and drank too much of that cold water! I told the king he'd better send you wine! Here, Anselmo, take hold of him."

The man thus addressed set down his lantern upon the ground, and started to obey. This was the opportunity which our hero had plotted for. As soon as he saw that he had thrown the villains off their guard, he gathered all his strength for the effort, and with one blow he sent Saul reeling to the earth. He then took Anselmo, as he was rising from his lantern, and served him in like manner; and then he darted off along the narrow path, at the top of his speed. In a little while, however, it became evident to the youth that he must soon be overtaken if he kept on in the path, for his pursuers were gaining upon him every moment. They were used to forest ranging, and could glide along among the tangled boughs like beasts of prey.

Many thoughts flashed through Fabian's mind, but they availed him nothing. He regretted that he had not stopped and given the ruffians a few extra taps on the head, while he had them down; but 'twas too late now. The only hope was in concealment; so, on the first opportunity, he sprang into the thick wildwood, and was struggling bravely on, when the voice of Saul sounded close behind him. He turned his head to look; and as he did so his foot caught in a stout vine, which sent him headlong among the underbrush. On the next instant Saul was upon him, with a vice-like grasp upon his throat. In a moment more Anselmo came up, and the youth's struggles were now in vain. As he lay there, pained and bewildered by the fall, and by the grasp upon his throat, they bound his arms behind him with a stout leathern thong, and then dragged him back into the path. A huge oak was close at hand, and having forced him down by the side of this, they bound his ankles as they had done his arms, thus rendering him utterly powerless, either for flight or resistance.

"Now," said Saul, as he straightened up from his work, "I'll tell you what you've been so anxious to know. I don't bear you any malice for the blow you gave me, nor for the effort you made to escape, for I should probably have done the same myself; though, I must say, if I'd got my hands upon you while the smart was in my head, you might have got a bitter taste of Saul's muscle. However, you're safe now, and I'll tell you what this thing all means. The king don't seek your life—he don't want to have the laws executed on you; so he gives you this chance of escape. But mind you, you musn't tell anybody that you were let off on purpose. You must make it appear that you escaped by your own wits. And—one thing more—you musn't come back to the camp again. You'll be in danger if you do."

"Hold!" cried the youth, as the villains were about to turn away. "If it is as you say, why do you leave these bonds upon me?"

"Because we were so ordered. The king said you'd get clear of them easy enough. Perhaps they're to save him from speaking falsely when he says he can't imagine how you got clear." Saul gave a low chuckle as he ceased speaking, and then hurried away, his companion following close behind him.

Fabian listened till the sound of retreating footsteps was lost in the distance, and then he turned his thoughts upon his present situation. It was strange, and, for a while, incomprehensible; but finally he fancied that he could, at least, imagine something of its meaning. He had been left there to die of hunger! No one ever traversed that path save the Gipsey hunters, and they might be kept away until he starved! As these thoughts came upon him, he strained upon the bond that confined his arms; but the tough thong was proof against his utmost strength. In a little while he tried again, and he thought that the bond gave a little beneath the strain; but he was soon satisfied that 'twas only the sinking of the thong into the flesh that had caused the apparent loosening.

He sank back once more against the tree, well nigh exhausted; and he now noticed that the moon had risen. With the coming of the moonlight his spirits for the while seemed to revive, and he tried to set his wits upon some expedient whereby he could cast off the lashings from his limbs. He was thus engaged when his ear caught a sound which startled him.

Hark! What is that low, frightful howling that comes breaking through the forest? It is the voice of the bloodhounds! Hark! why do they howl so cruelly—so vengefully? Why seem they so eager and so hot-breathed? Hark! they are close at hand, and their howls are changed to quick, snuffing cries. Ha!—see! They are here! The moonbeams stream in through an opening in the leafy canopy, and reveal the hounds, not a dozen yards away.

As if he had read it upon a fiery scroll did the whole truth unfold itself to Fabian's mind. Thus could Mohammed gain his destruction, and the people of the camp should never know the murderous villainy of the deed. They would think he had escaped from his prison and fled to the woods, and that the dogs had there overtaken and destroyed him?

But—would the brutes take his life?

The youth's blood seemed to freeze in his veins as this query came to his mind. He now remembered a remark he had heard Jasper drop, only a few hours before in the kennel-yard, while the dogs were so uneasy. *The hounds had not eaten a morsel for four-and-twenty hours!*

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. We give this as a sample. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, which will be ready on Monday, and for sale at all the stores throughout the City and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New-York Ledger of March 31, and in it you will find the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here.

The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address your letters to Robert Bonner, publisher, 44 Ann-street, New-York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.

THE RED DWARF.

A LEGEND OF NEW-YORK IN THE OLDEN TIME.

BY WILLIAM HENRY PECK.

Many years before the war of the Revolution, there stood a time-worn edifice, of mouldering brick and crumbling stone, in the now magnificent pleasure-ground which we call the Central Park of New-York. Isolated and bleak, in those days, with no attempt at ornament upon its rude walls, the old house had been untenanted for years, when Hugh Garrbolt saw fit to make it his habitation. No one then living could say to whom it belonged, or by whom it had been built; though gray-haired men told that it had sprung as from the earth, unmade by mortal hands, and fit only for the lurking place of smugglers, desperadoes or demons. The last man, within their recollection, who had lived there before Hugh Garrbolt made it his home, died there alone; nor was he known to be dead until a wandering hunter, demanding shelter at its iron-bound door and prison-like windows, and receiving no reply, forced an entrance from the rear; and, after striking a light with flint and steel, beheld a human skeleton, clad in decaying leathern garments, seated in an oaken chair in ghostly grimness.

Before this hideous figure was spread upon a table a goodly store of silver and golden coins, which their owner, perchance, was counting when the hand of death smote him, sudden and sure. The hunter was a man of nerve, and did not hesitate to appropriate the treasure; and though he did not fail to tell of what he had seen in the chair he said not a word of what he had taken from the table;—the latter truth leaked out when the hunter became a man of money, married, and told his wife!

The honest burghers of New-Amsterdam, as its first white settlers defiantly persisted in calling New-York, smoked their pipes for three months in deep cogitation and resolved unanimously that the hunter was a tremendous liar, until a tall, gaunt and evil-eyed man from France set the town in an uproar by declaring that he intended to penetrate to the spot and make the house his abode. From the very day that the hunter had told his tale the shunned dwelling had been called "The Skeleton House," and no urchin, however daring, had ventured within a mile of it; and as for any sensible Knickerbocker's going there, the very idea was preposterous.

But Hugh Garrbolt, with a sneer that had been grooving his thin, hard face for sixty years, defied all known and unknown demons with a scoff that made the good burghers' hair bristle over their heads, and went alone to "The House of the Skeleton."

The burghers waited two days, and then nodded through clouds of smoke that Hugh Garrbolt was a fool. But when he returned on the third day with a bag of coin so heavy that he staggered under it—the burghers opened their eyes and whistled that Hugh Garrbolt was a very wise personage.

"I searched about the place," said Garrbolt to a score of listeners, as his sneer deepened around his lips, "and found some musty papers which told me that an old buccaneer had lived there, and where to dig for this. I dug these 20,000 golden crowns from under the table."

"But," said Hans Van Schleepor, the inn-keeper, as he slowly filled his pipe, "the skeleton?"

"Is there," said Garrbolt. "My dear friends you are all welcome to that!"

The burghers smoked several hundred pounds of strong Jamestown weed during the following week, and on the eighth day resolved to claim the 20,000 golden crowns for the township. But Monsieur Hugh Garrbolt had disappeared, and with him went the crowns.

Twelve months rolled on and still the skeleton of the dead buccaneer held grim and unmolested watch over the table, when young Albert Vandemeer paid it a visit. Albert Vandemeer was the only son of a most worthy and respectable widow whose husband had paid the great and final debt when Albert was but ten years old.

Ten years more had passed, and though the sad-hearted widow held her head droopingly, as she thought of the past, her soft eyes sparkled with joy as she gazed upon her manly son. Kind, generous, handsome and affectionate Albert, with his tall, lithe frame, keen blue eyes, and bounding step never paced the street ungreeted by gossip, glance or smile from the rosy damsels that festooned the windows like living garlands of beauty on either side.

But the good burghers and their better wives shook their heads as he stepped so gaily, and said he was by far too daring as had been his father, who lost his life in trying to swim through Hell Gate without putting out the fire of his pipe; an exploit that finished pipe and life forever.

One fine day some phlegmatic youth, who envied Albert for his famous courage, bantered him to go and spend a stormy night in "The Skeleton's House."

"I've a respect for tombs," said Albert, as his handsome face flushed with indignation, "and have never made them a butt for sport. And that is the only reason I have never entered that bugbear. But if you, John Bloof, will go with me, I will stay there any night you may appoint."

John Bloof turned pale at the idea, and took to his heels as his young comrades vowed the challenge was fair; but Albert declared that he, alone, would dare the unknown horrors of the place that very night.

"For," said he, glancing at the sky, "the clouds that scud above, foretell a stormy night to my eye."

His word was as good to all who knew him as their eyesight, and none would have questioned its truth, had he returned next day and said:

"The skeleton is a jovial lad, and treated me to pipes and ale—using each like a hero himself"—however the statement might seem to men who held it as a firm belief that lungs were indispensable to smoking, and bowels to the relishing of spiced beer.

Albert Vandemeer cautioned his companions to conceal his purpose from his fond mother, who, though she would not be alarmed by his absence from her roof for a night, would undoubtedly have called in the aid of her stout and stern brother, the rich ship-owner, had she dreamed of this perilous undertaking.

Arming himself with his father's trusty pistols, and good old cutlass that had cloven the scalp-lock of some dozen or more red savages, Albert was soon on his way towards the awful spot, nor did many hours pass ere he found himself before it, despite the roughness of the journey and the tangled maze of forest and undergrowth that then covered the now well cleared Park.

"The Skeleton's House" was of one story and a half, square in shape, and built in the midst of a dense wood, here and there broken by the rugged backs of huge rocks that seemed like stony giants forcing their way to the upper air. One iron bound door in front and two strong oaken shuttered windows, all as firmly closed as the entrance of a tomb, met the youth's first glance as he paused before it. He walked cautiously around it and found similar entrance in the rear, but the door yielded to his touch, and cutlass in hand, he entered—not fearing forty skeletons though brawny sinews might clothe them. At first he could discern nothing, but when his eyes became accustomed to the gloom he saw the silent and fleshless sentinel still grinning in terrible mockery of mortality, over the worm-eaten table, while many a mouldering bone of its frame lay damp and dark around it. Looking closely, the youth saw that wires had been used to keep its ghastly skull erect, and as his keen eye roved sharply around, he noticed a part of the earthen floor much more beaten down than the remainder, and following this slight path as his sight grew clear and true, he traced it to a corner where he saw a row of great iron spikes driven into the wall, and ending at a small trap door above in the oaken ceiling. To loosen his pistols in his belt and ascend with his cutlass ready for anything unexpected, man or demon, was but the work of an instant, with the active Albert. A steady pressure forced up the trap, and a flood of light poured in upon the small apartment above, from a window there wide open. Entering stealthily, Albert stood erect and looked about him. A cot-bed was in one corner, and several rude articles of furniture were scattered about. Perceiving a door near him, Albert boldly opened it and found himself in the presence of a most lovely girl of some fifteen or sixteen years, whose look of terror and disgust, as he entered, immediately changed to one of joy, hope and surprise, as her beautiful black eyes gazed into his frank and manly face.

"Ah! you have come to take me away!" she exclaimed, grasping his hands. "But where is he—the monster?"

"He? Who? What monster?" said Albert.

"The Dwarf! The Red Dwarf! The monster that my uncle has placed over me to keep me in this horrible place."

"I have seen no such animal," said the bewildered Albert, "but if you wish to escape I will place you in safety in spite of every dwarf, red, green, blue or black that ever breathed."

A shrill yell, like the cry of some fierce beast, thrilled upon the ear, and, as Albert turned to greet the utterer, the door leading into the other chamber was rudely dashed open, and the scream of terror that pealed from the young girl's lips told him that the enraged new-comer was her dreaded jailor.

The Red Dwarf was a horribly deformed man, of perhaps thirty years of age, with a savage and brutal visage, as scarlet as vermillion itself; with yellow, shaggy hair and tangled beard, and arms so long that the hunchbacked monster resembled a huge ape more than a human being.

With flaming eyes that rolled ferociously over the undaunted front of the athletic youth, as he placed his tall and deep-chested frame before the trembling girl, and griping with its long spider-like claws, this thing clad in loose robes of a red-dish brown, snarled,

"What are you here for? Go away? She's to be my wife when Hugh comes back! Go away!"

"Ah! he will murder me if you go!" cried the girl, clasping her snowy hands. "Oh! if you go take me away with you. My uncle stole me from my parents in Virginia—he is keeping me to force my father, the husband of Garrbolt's sister, to sign away all his property to him to get me back—do not leave me?"

"I'll tear him to pieces if he doesn't!" snarled the dwarf. "I saw his tracks near the house and here I am—true to Hugh."

Instantly seeing that the dwarf was of low intellect if not an idiot, Albert did not wish to shed his blood, but ordering him to get out of the way, he turned to encourage the girl.

With a yell and a bound the Red Dwarf was at his throat.

Manfully then did Albert's stout sinews, toughened in many a wrestle with his burly comrades, second his struggles. The dwarf was a giant in strength, and as active as a panther. He howled, snapped his sharp teeth, and tried to sink them into Albert's throat, who used his strength alone, disdaining the weapons in his belt, and having cast aside his cutlass. For fully half an hour the contest was doubtful, but at length Vandemeer, exerting all his prowess, hurled his foe headlong down the trap, just as the head and face of Hugh Garrbolt, pale and death-like, was peering from below. The weight and impetus of the vanquished dwarf bore Garrbolt down with him against one of the iron spikes used as a means of ascent.

For the continuation of this sketch see the number of the Ledger which will be ready on Monday, and for sale at all the bookstores.

MADELINE'S CROW.

BY MARY ORME.

"I have clipped his wings, Miss Madeline, and you may tame him and have him for company. I have killed the old ones, and I can't bear to kill this youngster, for he can't pull up corn yet, and if he lives with you he never do any mischief."

Tears were in the great boy's eyes who had brought me the young crow.

"I wish I did not ever have to kill anything. I would rather share the corn with the crows, if it was mine, but father will have them killed."

"I am sure, John," said I, "that a crow can never be tamed."

"You are mistaken, Miss Madeline. Brother George had one two or three years, that was tame as a cat, but so full of mischief that he came to a bad end. But nothing will go wrong that you have the care of. I have been a better boy ever since you came here, and I wish I had something to give you beside a crow."

"I am sure, John, I am very much obliged to you, and I hope you will always be a good boy."

"I will, if you will stay here, and not go away off to California."

Now, John Pollard was a great, good-natured boy, about my own age, and who seemed much younger. I had stopped his quarreling with other boys, and had otherwise improved him, from a feeling of good will to his species, and because he had taken a boy's liking to me, and would do what I advised.

I was a motherless child, and lived with the family of Mr. Allen. The Allens were friends of my father, who was then in California. Having no parents, or brothers and sisters to love, I made friends with all the children in our school, was a good scholar, wrote verses and stories, and loved pets so much that every little while I was made dreadfully miserable by the death of a chicken or a kitten, or some one of my large and varied family. Somehow I never had pets enough—I suppose because I loved them in a general sort of ways. I had been very lonely and unhappy, mourning for my dear mother, and feeling my father's absence very much, though everybody was kind to me, when that tender-hearted boy gave me the crow.

I believe very few people know what real homesickness is. For two years after my father left me I was homesick. It seems a wrong to the dear friends with whom I lived to confess the fact, but so it was. And I comforted myself with much study, and writing, and petting the children, especially the Pollards, who were good, honest souls, and who looked up to me as a being of a higher sphere.

When I was fifteen, Mr. Allen's brother came to reside with him. He opened an office in the village, and added himself to our family, though he spent his time mostly at his office, and in his own room. Though grave and taciturn, he was a very pleasant man, and all loved or admired him in a sort of far-off way. I never could tell how he won all hearts, but such was the fact. Everybody loved him, just as John Pollard loved me.

As I was very timid and shy, I made almost all my friends among children and animals. I soon became very much attached to my bird. I called him Night in compliment to his dark plumage, and he had many ways of showing affection for me. We soon became inseparable companions. He nestled in my lap, or my sleeve, when I was studying or writing, and he perched on my shoulder when I walked over the village.

John Pollard was a happy boy when he saw how delighted I was with my black pet. I even grudged the time I spent in church, because I could not take my bird with me.

One evening I was in the yard in front of the house, which was a small flower garden, amusing myself with Night, when Mr. William Allen came home from his office. He had never noticed me before, though he had been some time at home. I would hardly dare tell what a hero of romance that tall, dark, grave man was to me. I knew he was a fine scholar, and Miss Abbott, who was my teacher, had a great awe of his erudition. I had dreamed twice about him before he had been two weeks in the house, and I longed, and yet dreaded, to have him speak to me.

I had given Night a piece of cheese, and he had buried it in the soft mold of a flower-bed; as soon as it was fairly buried he dug it up, and bit off a piece and ate it; then he buried it again, and flew up on my shoulder, but immediately he flitted back, and again dug up his cheese, and having made another quotation from it, which he ate with great delight, he again buried it. He went on in this way till he had eaten the last crumb of his cheese, and then flew back to me, pecking my hand in a teazing manner, that said plainly, "Please to give me some more cheese." Mr. William, as we called him, to distinguish him from his brother, watched my pet through his process of hoarding and eating his cheese till it was gone, and then he said to me, "That's a droll fellow—are you fond of him, Madeline?"

My heart thrilled as Mr. William spoke my name. He had never called me Madeline, he had hardly spoken to me before. His voice was sweet and manly—a full, round, deep voice, and yet as tender as if he were reading poetry. I felt myself blush all over my face and neck when he spoke to me, and I answered without looking up at him, as I always did, for I never look in any one's eyes till I know certainly that I look at a friend. I said, "I love Night very dearly."

"Not a bad name for the black rascal," said he.

He then called to Miss Kenyon, Mrs. Allen's sister, who had come from New-York the week before, to make a visit.

"Marian," said he, "come and see this winged Night, and bring a piece of cheese."

I was struck as with an arrow through my heart, when Mr. William called Miss Kenyon Marian. I should have laid up my own name from his lips, as an especial treasure; it would have comforted me in my heart loneliness; I should have built castles in

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1860.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Official Contradiction of the Rumored Austro-Russian Alliance.

FRANCE AND SAVOY.

Anticipated Resignation of Count Cavour.

Speech of Lord John Russell Introducing the Reform Bill.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 3d March.

The *Circassian*, which left Galway on the same day, has partly anticipated the *Asia's* news.

Among the passengers by the *Asia* is Hon. WILLIAM A. BUFFAM, American Consul at Trieste.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE NEW FRENCH POLICY.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR ON THE OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER.

From Galignani's Messenger, March 1.

The Legislative Session was opened this day at 1 o'clock by the Emperor NAPOLEON III. in person, the ceremony taking place in the noble hall in the New Louvre, the Salle des Etats. Nothing could be more complete than the arrangements which had been made for the arrival of the different persons to be present. Those who accompanied their Majesties and formed part of the Imperial cortége entered the Palace by the Pavilion de Flore. The members of the Diplomatic Body and their ladies, the Cardinals, Ministers, Marshals, Admirals, the officers and ladies not on duty of the households of their Majesties and of the Princes and Princesses of the Imperial family, all came by the Rue de Rivoli, entered the Court of the Louvre by the gateway opposite the Rue de Marengo, and alighted at the Pavillon de l'Horloge. The Presidents and members of the Senate, Legislative Body, and Council of State, as well as the members of the different deputations and other persons invited to be present, came by the Rue de Rivoli and the Quai des Tuileries, and alighted at the Pavillon Denon, on the Place Napoleon III. The weather being beautifully fine and bright, a crowd began to collect as early as 11 o'clock, to watch the arrival of the handsome equipages which conveyed the persons entitled to attend. The carriages of Ministers began to arrive, and continued uninterruptedly until noon, after which no admission could be obtained. By far the greatest number of persons arrived by the Pavilion Denon, the entrance to which was adorned with shrubs and flowers. The vestibule inside was tastefully ornamented with tri-colored flags, trophies of arms and evergreens, as was the wide staircase conducting to the large square waiting-room, which leads into the Salle des Etats.

The vast hall in which the Emperor was to meet the Chambers presented a more finished appearance than on the last occasion, several of the ornaments, which were then only temporary, having been beautifully executed according to the original design. The whole was fitted up with draperies of crimson velvet trimmed with gold; the principal seats being covered with the same rich material. At the further end was placed on a raised estrade a throne for the Emperor, as well as a chair of State, on each side, for Prince JEROME and Prince NAPOLEON. Behind were arranged seats for the other Princes of the Imperial family, as well as for several of the great officers of State, such as the Grand Almoner, the Grand Chamberlain, the Cardinals, Marshals, Admirals, and some of the Ministers. On the left were placed the other Ministers, the deputations of the Grand Crosses of the Legion of Honor, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, and the Grand Huntsman. On the right, places were allotted to the President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Council of State, the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Legislative Body, and the Deputies; while in front of the throne were the President, Vice-Presidents, and Grand Referendary of the Senate, and the Senators. Along the sides were deputations from the Court of Cassation, Court of Accounts and Imperial Court; the Clergy of different denominations; the Prefect of Police, the Prefect of the Seine, deputations from the Tribunal of Première Instance; the General commanding the National Guard; the Generals of the First Military Division; Superior Officers of the Army and Navy, Members of the Institute, &c. The galleries which run along the sides above were filled with elegantly dressed ladies.

Before twelve every place was occupied, with the exception of those reserved for the high personages composing the Imperial *cortége*; and at a little before one the private conversations ceased, as their Majesties were then known to be approaching from the private apartments of the Palace by the long Picture Gallery. An officer of the ceremonies having announced "The Empress!" the whole assembly rose, and her Majesty entered amidst loud cries of *Vive l'Impératrice! Vive le Prince Impérial!* Her Majesty proceeded to the right of the platform, preceded by some of the officers of the household and accompanied by the Princess CLOTILDA, the Princess MATHILDE, and the Princesses LUCIEN and JOACHIM MURAT. The great officers of the Empress's household, the Grand Mistress, the ladies of honor, and the ladies of the Palace followed. The whole party were dressed in morning attire and in half mourning. The Empress and the other ladies proceeded to a tribune on the right, on a level with the platform, the corresponding one on the opposite side being occupied by the members of the diplomatic corps and the ladies of their families.

Her Majesty had just taken her seat when the thunder of the cannon at the Invalides announced the approach of the Emperor, and immediately after his Majesty's *cortége* entered in the following order: A Master of the Ceremonies, the Equerry on duty, the Prefect of the Palace, the Chamberlain on duty, the Adjutant-General of the Palace, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the Grand Chamberlain, and the Grand Marshal of the Palace. Then came the Emperor, dressed in a General's uniform, followed by Prince JEROME, Prince NAPOLEON, the Princes of the Imperial family having rank at Court, the Grand Almoner, the Aide-de-Camp on duty, the Commander of the Cent-Gardes, and the Officers of the Households of the Imperial Princes. His Majesty was greeted with repeated cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" "*Vive le Prince Impérial!*" His Majesty took his seat on the throne, the Princes of the Imperial family near him, and behind the persons forming their Majesties' *cortége*. The Grand Master of the Ceremonies then in a loud voice requested all to be seated, and the moment after all had resumed their places, amidst the most profound silence. The Emperor then, in an exceedingly distinct voice, delivered the following speech:

Messieurs les Sénators, Messieurs les Députés:

On the opening of last session, relying upon the patriotism of France, I endeavored to fortify your minds in advance against the exaggerated apprehensions of a probable war. To-day I have at heart to reassure you against the anxiety caused by peace itself. That peace I desire sincerely, and shall neglect nothing to maintain it.

I have only to congratulate myself on my friendly relations with all the Powers of Europe. The only points of the globe where our arms are still engaged are in the extreme East; but the courage of our sailors and of our soldiers aided by the hearty assistance of Spain, will compel us soon to lead to a treaty of peace with Cochin-China. As regards China, a second expedition, combined with the forces of Great Britain, will inflict on her the chastisement of her perfidy.

In Europe, difficulties approach, as I trust, their termination also. Italy is on the eve of constituting herself free. Without referring to the long negotiations which have been dragging along for so many months, I shall confine myself to a few principal points.

The dominant idea of the treaty of Villafranca was to obtain the almost complete independence of Venetia at the price of the reformation of the Archdukes. That transaction having failed, despite my most earnest endeavors, I have expressed my regret thereat, at Vienna as well as at Turin, for the situation by being prolonged threatened to lead to no issue. While it was the object of frank explanations between my Government and that of Austria, it ended to England, to Prussia, to Russia, measures, the whole of which clearly prove, on the part of the great Powers their desire to obtain a reconciliation of all the interests.

To second these dispositions it was necessary for France to present that combination, the acceptance of which would have the greatest chance of being accepted by Europe. Guaranteeing Italy by my arms against foreign intervention, I had the right to assign the limits of that guarantee. Therefore I did not hesitate to declare to the King of Sardinia that, while having him full liberty of action, I could not follow him in a policy which had the fault of appearing in the eyes of Europe a desire to absorb all the States of Italy, and which threatened new conflagrations. I counseled him to reply favorably to the wishes of the provinces which should offer themselves to him, but to maintain the independence of Tuscany, and to respect in principle the rights of the Holy See. If this arrangement does not satisfy everybody, it has the advantage of reserving principles, of calming apprehensions, and makes Piedmont a kingdom of more than 9,000,000 souls.

Looking to this transformation of Northern Italy, which gives to a powerful State all the passes of the Alps, it was my duty, for the security of our frontiers, to claim the French slopes of the mountains. This reassertion of a claim to a territory of small extent has nothing in it of a nature to alarm Europe and give a denial to the policy of disinterestedness which I have proclaimed more than once, for France does not wish to proceed to this aggrandizement, however small it may be, either by military occupation or by provoked insurrection, or by underhand manœuvres, but by frankly explaining the question to the Great Powers. They will doubtless understand in their equity, as France would certainly understand it for each of them under similar circumstances, that the important territorial rearrangement which is about to take place gives us a right to a guarantee indicated by nature herself.

I cannot pass over in silence the emotion of a portion of the Catholic world; it has given way suddenly to such inconsiderate impressions, it has given itself up to such passionate alarms. The past, which ought to be a guarantee for the future, has been so much overlooked, the services rendered so much forgotten, that I needed a very deep conviction and confidence—an absolute confidence in public common sense, to establish in the midst of the agitations endeavored to be excited, that calm which alone maintains us in a proper path.

Facts, however, speak loudly for themselves. For the last eleven years I have sustained alone at Rome the power of the Holy Father, without having ceased a single day to revere in him the sacred character of the chief of our religion. On another side the population of the Romagna, abandoned all at once to themselves, have experienced a natural excitement, and sought during the war to make common cause with us. Ought I to forget them in making peace, and to hand them over anew for an indefinite time to the chances of a foreign occupation? My first efforts have been to reconcile them to their Sovereign, and, not having succeeded, I have tried at least to uphold in the revolted provinces the principle of the temporal power of the Pope.

After what has been already said, you see, if all is not yet over, how it is still permitted to hope for a speedy solution. The moment seems then to have arrived to put an end to these anxieties, which have lasted too long, and to seek for the means of inaugurating with boldness a new era of peace in France. Already has the army been reduced by 150,000 men; and this reduction would have been more considerable but for the Chinese war and the occupation of Rome and Lombardy. My Government will immediately present to you a series of measures, the object of which is to facilitate production, to increase, by affording the means of living cheaply, the prosperity of those who labor, and to multiply our commercial relations. The first step to be taken in this path was to fix the period for the suppression of those impassable barriers which, under the name of prohibitions, have shut out from our markets many productions of foreign industry, and constrained other nations to adopt an annoying reciprocity with regard to us.

But something still more difficult still impeded us. It was the little inclination for a commercial treaty with England. I have, therefore, taken resolutely upon myself the responsibility of this great measure. A very simple reflection proves its advantages for both countries. Neither the one nor the other assuredly would have failed within a few years to take, each in its own interest, the initiative of the measures proposed; but then, the lowering of tariffs not being simultaneous, they would have taken place on one side and on the other without immediate compensation. The treaty has done nothing more, then, than to anticipate the period of salutary modifications, and to give to indispensable reforms the character of reciprocal concessions, destined to strengthen the alliance of two great peoples. In order that this treaty may produce its best effects, I invoke your most energetic cooperation for the adoption of the laws which will facilitate its practical adoption.

I call your attention, before all things, to the means of internal communication, which by their development can alone permit us to compete with foreign industry; but, as periods of transition are always those of suffering, and as it is our duty to put a stop to a state of uncertainty so hurtful to our interests, I appeal to your patriotism for the prompt examination of the laws which will be submitted to you. By liberating raw materials from all duties and reducing those which weigh on articles of common consumption the resources of the Treasury will find themselves severally diminished; nevertheless, the receipts and disbursements of the year 1861 will be balanced without any need of an appeal to credits or a recourse to new taxes. In sketching out to you a faithful picture of our political and commercial position, I have wished to inspire you with full confidence in our future prosperity, and to associate you in the accomplishment of a work fruitful in great results.

The protection of Providence, so manifestly on our side during the war, will not fail to a peaceful enterprise, whose object is the improvement of the lot of the greatest number. Let us continue, then, firmly our path to progress, without allowing ourselves to be arrested, either by the menaces of selfishness, or by the clamors of parties, or by unjust suspicions. France menaces no one; she desires to develop in peace, in the plenitude of her independence, those boundless resources which Heaven has given her, and she will not awaken gloomy susceptibilities, since out of the state of civilization in which we are that truth springs, day by day with greater force, which consoles and reassures humanity, that the more a State is rich and prosperous the more she contributes to the riches and prosperity of others.

RECEPTION OF THE SPEECH IN FRANCE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 1.

The Emperor deviated on the present occasion from his ordinary practice of reading the Speech standing; he remained seated during its delivery, owing to fatigue or to slight indisposition. But his voice was as distinct as ever, and it reached every corner of the hall.

The Emperor was interrupted two or three times by applause, and some 15 stated cries of "Bravo!" and the closing sentence was warmly received. The applause was marked when allusion was made to the demand for the French sides of the Alps—any increase of territory, however small, flattering the national *amour propre*. The paragraph relating to the commercial reforms was listened to with attention, but, I must add, coldly, in silence; and it is inferred that the Italian question is not so definitively settled as people expected, for the allusion to Piedmont did not seem to produce any warm feeling.

Out of doors the opinion I have heard expressed is that the speech, though pacific in tone, is too sparing of information on Italian affairs, and, with one exception or two, vague and studiously embarrassed, and, as a whole, by no means equal to previous speeches. It was naturally thought that something precise and definite would be announced on the points which have so long kept in suspense the mind of the public. Many think the speech is not precise or definite, and frankly express their disappointment.

RECEPTION OF THE SPEECH IN ENGLAND.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The London journals of Saturday (3d) criticise the Savoy question, in connection with the debate in Parliament on the previous evening, and the production of the correspondence on the subject. The question is generally regarded as a very serious one, and strong protests are uttered against the annexation of Savoy to France. The *Herald* regards the Emperor's speech as a deliberate defiance, and says everything depends on the decision England will give.

The *Post*, *Herald* and other journals also take strong exceptions to the Savoy project; and the *Daily News* protests against any interference whatever with the free will of the Italian people.

The *Morning Chronicle* thinks the Emperor's policy intelligible and fair, and praises the whole of the speech.

From the London Times, March 2

This speech is not what we had hoped, but rather what we had expected. It is not a clear and succinct statement of what the Emperor is about to do, but it is a procession of big shadows of great events to come. He enters softly upon his great task and undertakes to reassure Senators and Deputies against the fears of war and against the perils of peace. It is pleasant to hear that peace, with all its perils, has the sincere preference of the victor at Solferino, and we are ready to believe that it is so; but there is room, that is entirely a matter of personal belief—that I do understand, if the opinion against the annexation were general on the part of the great Powers, that it would not take place; and, on the contrary, if there was a general approval of the declared intentions of France, she would then proceed to the annexation. With regard to the views of Her Majesty's Government, they are contained in the papers just laid on the table. The hon. gentleman asked me on what day they will be discussed. It is not usual, unless there is a question before the House, to fix any day for the discussion of papers, and the hon. gentleman, of course, will not suppose that I am going to invite a vote of censure on the Government. (A laugh.) On the other hand, we do not ask for any vote of approbation. We shall have the papers distributed to the members of this House; and if any hon. member thinks it necessary to bring the matter under discussion he will propose such a motion as he may think proper and necessary for that purpose; and it will be for him, and not for the Government, who have no motion to propose, to fix such a day as he may deem right.

Sir R. PEEL.—Before this opportunity passes away, I have a question to put to the Government, and I regret much that as the noble viscount at the head of the Government and the Foreign Secretary have both spoken, it will not be possible for either of them to answer me. Perhaps the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who spoke the other night on the matter, will give me a reply; or, as it is a point of great subtlety and liberty—relating to the explanation of a term—perhaps the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the best person to handle it. (Laughter.) I am quite sure that the House is far from satisfied with the reply which we have received to-night from the noble lord, the Foreign Minister, with regard to the contemplated annexation of Savoy. (Hear, hear,) and I am still more certain that I rightly interpret the feelings of this House when I say that we have all read with the deepest emotion and concern the announcement in the Emperor's speech; because it is quite evident from it that his Majesty is determined, in spite of her Majesty's Government, and in spite of the Powers of Europe, *to avail himself of the opportunity which now appears to present itself of taking possession of the province of Savoy.* It would be unbecoming to enter now into a discussion of that question, though I am told that even the short discussion which took place the other night has had considerable effect in Paris. In fact, I believe it is currently reported that the Emperor complains openly that after all the sacrifices he has made to England, commercial and political, he has gained nothing from her except—the support of "M. MILNES." (Loud laughter.) The question which I have put refers to a difference in the versions of the Emperor's speech. That which appears in the *Times* and the *Daily News* differs from the version of the *Morning Post*. Now the *Morning Post* is currently reported to represent not only the opinions of some of Her Majesty's Government, but also the general bearing of the policy of the Tuileries. In the *Times* and the *Daily News* the speech runs thus; after saying "En présence de cette transformation de l'Italie du Nord, qui donne à un état puissant tous les passages des Alpes, il était de mon devoir pour la sureté de nos frontières, de reclamer les versants Français," &c., His Majesty goes on,—"Cette revendication d'un territoire de peu d'étendue," &c. But in the *Morning Post* the words are "*Cette reclamation*," &c. The difference between the two terms is most important, [hear, hear,] and it is absolutely necessary that Her Majesty's Government should state to us what is the proper interpretation of the speech. [Hear, hear.] In 1792 France took Savoy, and now, according to the *Times* and *Daily News*, France claims back that which was before hers; whereas the *Morning Post* merely says that she is seeking to obtain a possession which is necessary to her for the security of her frontier. [Hear, hear.] I am glad to see that the sense of the House corresponds with the view which I have taken of the subject. I think not a night nor an hour ought to be lost in getting an explanation. [Hear, hear.] Here you are handing over the liberties of thousands of people as if they were so many slaves at the will of the Emperor, and against the popular sentiment of the countries themselves. [Hear, hear.] It is what was done in Poland years ago, and I hope we are not going to have a repetition of a similar state of things. [Hear, hear.] As I said the other night, *the universal feeling in Savoy is opposed to this annexation to France.* The people look back with pride to their connection with Piedmont, [hear, hear;] but if that connection is not to be maintained, their natural desire—for all people who live in such secluded regions are essentially Republicans—is, not to be tied to a tyranny and despotism, but to be joined to the free, liberal, and glorious State of Switzerland, their neighbor. [Hear, hear.] It is important for the House to know whether France is "claiming back" what she once had in 1792, and which Europe took from her in 1815, or whether she is submitting to Europe that the formation of an immense State, containing 9,000,000 of people in Northern Italy united under one dynasty, does not make it necessary for her "to obtain possession" of a property which will give her command of the *versants* of the Alps towards France?

Mr. BRIGHT—Before any member of the Government answers this question, I should like to put a question to the honorable baronet himself, and that is, what is it he proposes to do in this case?—because it is merely idling away our time—["Oh, oh!"]—not only idling away our time, but creating greater complications in a matter of this nature, if there be no policy which the House and the Government can take upon it, or which the honorable baronet can recommend. We are not the Parliament of France—we are not the Parliament of Savoy—we are not the Parliament of Europe—but we are the Parliament of England; and unless it can be shown that there is any direct and obvious interest which this country has in some of these foreign questions, which are constantly brought before us, what an absurd spectacle do we offer to Europe and the world with these repeated discussions! ["Oh!"] What can be more extravagant than the language in which the honorable gentleman has addressed us on this question? Why, not only Europe, but England itself, might be on fire, and I am afraid the honorable baronet's language would not extinguish it, but make it more extensive, and, if possible, hotter. Let us examine the question a little. It is not a matter which we ought to view with passion. Perhaps we are all agreed that it would be much better that everybody in Europe should remain content—if his position would permit—and that there should be no attempt on the part of anybody to disturb the boundaries of any of the existing States. But that is not the state of things, nor can we expect it. At this very moment we know that our own Government, with the approbation probably of a large majority of our fellow-countrymen, are consenting to certain alterations of the boundaries of several States in Italy, and it is quite possible to imagine that the right honorable member for Bucks and his colleagues, if they had been on these benches, would have had to consent to changes which, if no disturbance had occurred, they would not at first have recommended. But honorable gentlemen seem to suppose that because things were settled in 1815—a settlement which was merely an unsettlement of everything—that, therefore, we, as a conservative nation, are to stand by that settlement, and resist any disturbance of it; and that after having been consenting parties to the separation of Holland from Belgium, and to that which is now going on in Italy, we are to rouse ourselves to some new exhibition of virtue on behalf of Savoy, and are to charge the Emperor of the French with some grievous treason to Europe, because he does not regard the treaty of Vienna as the Government and the governing classes of this country do. What is the treaty of Vienna to him but a great compact which signed for the moment the overthrow, if not the degradation, of his family? He must regard with pleasure—any man in his place must—the tumbling into ruin of a fabric which never should have been erected, and which never, by any possibility, could for a long time have subsisted. I agree with the honorable gentleman in regretting not only that this question has been raised here, but that it should have been raised in Paris. [Hear, hear.] I say that this step will produce no accession of power and no advantage to France. [Cries of "Oh!"] Well, if France can become more powerful by the addition of the sunny population of a mountainous region, it is more than I can exactly calculate or appreciate. I do not believe that Sardinia will be sensibly weakened or changed if the transfer takes place. [Hear, hear.] I doubt extremely whether any disadvantageous circumstances will arise to the people of Savoy. ["Oh, oh!"] But let us for one moment suppose that France and Sardinia are agreed—I know not if they are—but let us suppose they have determined to apply to the people of Savoy the principle which the Governments are now willing should be applied to the people of Central Italy. The honorable baronet the member for Tamworth argued on the assumption that the people of Savoy are about to be transferred by some great force from a state of liberal freedom to a state of degradation and servitude. [Cheers.] Well, that is certainly not very complimentary to the French people [hear, hear,] who may be quite as well pleased with their institutions as we are with ours [hear, hear,] and who may feel satisfied with the social liberty which they have got, and may not prize it for the political liberty which we enjoy. I do not pretend to know more than the honorable baronet, but *I have heard from persons of high authority that the inhabitants of Savoy have no objection to the transfer, but prefer to be annexed to France.* [Loud cries of "Oh!"] We may all be sorry that it is so; but I will tell the House the reason. The best authority that I have been able to consult in this matter has assured me that the annexation of Savoy to France would go far to double the value of all the landed property in that country. I would not give much for the loyalty of other persons besides the people of Savoy, if I could promise them to double the value of all the landed property in the kingdom. (Laughter, and "Oh, oh!") I am told further that the intelligent portion of the laboring classes of that province are well aware that the annexation would add greatly to the value of labor in the district. Lyons is no more than from two to three hours' journey, if so much, from Chambery; the manufacturers of Lyons, with their capital, their looms, and their industry, would instantly spread through the valleys of that province, and an immediate addition would be made to the value of everything which now exists in Savoy. Now, I don't want the Government to give the slightest countenance to this transference; I do not want them, on the other hand, to give the slightest opposition to it. [Hear, hear.] The opposition, if you give it, must be futile; you cannot prevent the transference of Savoy, but you may, if you like, embroil Europe and bring England into collision with France. I say, *perish Savoy* [cries of "Oh, oh!"]—though Savoy, I believe, will not perish and will not suffer—*rather than we, the representatives of the people of England, should involve the Government of this country with the people and the Government of France on a matter in which we have really no interest whatever.* [Hear, hear.] And I find, unfortunately, that the more remote a foreign question appears to be from our own interests, the more it appears to absorb the attention of members of this House. [Hear.] Have we not for generations past endeavored to settle the map of Europe? Have we not—as if it were worth a thought—spent blood and treasure for the purpose of fixing certain boundaries, and declaring that certain lines should belong to certain families; and have we not utterly and ignominiously failed in every attempt that we have made? Let us, then, in the name of common sense, and of the interests of the people of England, judge, if we can, this question calmly and dispassionately. [Laughter.] As a matter which really concerns only the kingdom of France, the kingdom of Sardinia, and the people of Savoy. And if these two kingdoms have agreed on the transfer, and the people of Savoy themselves are favorable to it, I say it is contrary to the interests of England, and to the honor of the English Government, to pretend to interpose against a transaction which, though I would never have recommended or promoted it, is yet, I am sure, not worth the imposition of a single tax on Englishmen, or the expenditure of a single drop of blood, for one moment to prevent. [Hear, hear.]

Lord J. MANNERS—I was glad to hear from the hon. gentleman that this is the Parliament of England, and not of France. [Cheers.] but I think we at least have made this discovery from the speech of the hon. gentlemen, that if this be the Parliament of England, and not of France, at any rate *France is not unrepresented in our body.* [Loud cheers.] Suspicions may have been previously entertained throughout England as to the reasons which have induced the hon. gentleman to show such marked attachment and to profess such unwonted affection for certain treaties and engagements which formed the subject of discussion in this House; but we now know that there is no price which the hon. gentleman is not willing to pay rather than these objects, to which he attaches so much importance, should fall of being carried into effect. [Hear, hear.] The hon. gentleman I hope does not speak the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government on this question. Certain I am that he does not speak the sentiments of the people of England. [Great cheering.] We now know the measure and bounds of the loyalty of the hon. gentleman—*he gets fourpence where he used to get twopence, and he does not hesitate to tell us that transfers his loyalty and his allegiance.* [Loud and continued cheering.] For great as is the opinion which the hon. gentleman undoubtedly entertains of himself, I do not attribute to him such overweening vanity as to suppose that when he said there were great classes who would not hesitate to transfer their loyalty if their incomes were doubled, he meant that he himself was above such considerations. [Laughter.] He spoke, I doubt not, from an intimate knowledge of his own heart and sentiments; and there I leave the honorable gentleman. [Hear, hear.] But I trust the Government do not sympathize with the statement which we have heard from his lips. [Cheers.] "Perish Savoy," says the honorable gentleman; perish the freedom of the Press; perish constitutional Government; perish everything which stands in the way of the relations of a trade with France! [Hear, hear.] But the honorable gentleman went so far as to say it mattered nothing whether France annexed this or that country; for the statement which he made was general. Annex Savoy! It is natural that it should be annexed; he has received information—he does not tell us from what quarter—that the people of Savoy wish it. Annex Belgium! The honorable gentleman, no doubt, will be able at the proper moment to inform the House of Commons he has information in his pocket that the people of Belgium wish to be annexed. [Hear, and laughter.] Annex the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia! We shall have a similar statement from the honorable gentleman. But I ask, is this the language of an English member of Parliament? [Cheers.] Does this language represent the feelings of the people of England? Is the determination of the honorable gentleman the determination of this House and of those who sent us here? [Cheers.] I believe, nay, I am confident, the honorable member stands alone in the expression of those opinions. I wish now to ask one further question of the noble Lord, the member for the City of London, which I trust he will be good enough to answer. The noble lord, at the outset of this somewhat irregular discussion, stated very correctly that a short time ago he informed the House that he was told by the French Government the Emperor of France would not proceed to annex Savoy without consulting the great Powers of Europe. This afternoon the noble lord read a statement of the Emperor of the French made in Paris yesterday, in which the language is as follows: "France does not wish to proceed to this aggrandizement, however small it may be, either by military occupation, or provoked insurrection, or by underhand manœuvres, but by frankly explaining the question to the great Powers." The question I wish to ask is, whether, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, there is any divergence from the language held a fortnight ago in that which is now employed, or whether her Majesty's Government are of opinion that when the Emperor of the French says he intends to "explain" the question to the great Powers, he is still inclined to "consult" them previous to the annexation; for the House will at once see there is an important difference. If you consult a person, you may be fairly presumed to be willing to act upon the advice which you receive; but if you merely explain the motives for an act, it is not so apparent that any opportunity for advice will be given, or if it be given that it is at all likely to be followed. [Hear, hear.] Therefore, I should like the noble lord to tell us, if he can, what construction her Majesty's Government put on the more recent language as compared with that of a fortnight ago on the same subject.

Mr. M. MILNES (who on rising was received with much laughter) entreated the House, as this was a question of some gravity, to approach its consideration neither wholly in the spirit of the honorable baronet the member for Tamworth, nor in that of his honorable friend the member for Birmingham. On a question of European interest he believed the House would not be doing justice to itself or to the country by any personal recriminations, or by representing that any member had really at heart any desire save that the peace of Europe should be preserved. [Cheers.] There was an element which had been strangely lost sight of, and without which it was impossible to debate, or even to comprehend, this question—namely, that Savoy was not essential as a nationality of Italy to the proposals for the re-establishment of that Power in Europe. *He could not think that any one would hesitate to say that the liberation of three millions of people in Lombardy from the yoke of centuries, and their transference to a constitutional government, was well worth the price now sought for.* He believed that the Savoyese people generally were not hostile to annexation, and that they would prefer to join a country similar to them in language, and far more analogous to them as regards their notions of religion and politics. He was of opinion that this annexation might be made without disturbing the peace of Europe; and, supposing all other things to be right, it would be no unfair compensation for the 20,000 French lives and the millions of French money sacrificed to procure the independence of Italy.

Lord J. RUSSELL—I cannot allow this discussion to close without answering the question of the noble lord, and making some observations on what has occurred in the House just now. The noble lord asks whether I understand that the Emperor of the French means merely to explain this case for the annexation of Savoy, or whether he means to consult the Powers of Europe. Upon reading the speech of the Emperor of the French, and on hearing the explanation which the Ambassador of France has given, *I can have no doubt that it is the intention of the Emperor of the French to consult the great Powers of Europe with respect to the annexation of Savoy.* [Hear, hear.] And now, if the noble lord will permit it, let us a little consider what is the position of the Emperor of the French. This is not a question relating solely to his own power and position, but it is a question relating to the position of France and her position in Europe. It is alleged by a great portion of the French people, and certainly alleged by statesmen attached to very different interests from the Emperor's, that the aggrandizement of power beyond the Alps and the addition to the kingdom of Sardinia of a considerable territory would make France worse as regards her security, and would *enable the King of Sardinia*, in case of war, and being supported on the side of other Powers, *to threaten the French frontier as to make it necessary for the Sovereign of France to keep two armies on the side of Savoy and Nice in order to guard against the danger of invasion.* Wishing, therefore, as he and his Government state, to maintain the same security as they believe to have had, and thinking that that security would be impaired by the creation of such a kingdom as I have mentioned, the Emperor of the French says that it is but due to the security of France, if the consent of the people of Savoy can be obtained, to annex that country to France; but he has also stated some time ago, and I understand he states it now, and this is the meaning of the speech which has just been pronounced, that he wishes to consult the great Powers of Europe on that very annexation. [Hear, hear.] I beg the House to consider that it cannot be a matter of indifference to any ruler of France what is the opinion of Europe generally, and of the great Powers upon his position. In this very speech the Emperor of the French states that he is not going to annex Savoy by way of military conquest. What does that mean? It means that he is not ready to encounter the general disapprobation and distrust of Europe, but that he believes that his Government can lay such statements before the different Powers of Europe as would enable him, without reproach and with their consent, to make this annexation of Savoy. I differ from the Government of France in these sentiments. [Hear, hear.] I, as belonging to one of the Powers of Europe concerned, not being in the situation of either France or Sardinia, conceive that the annexation of Savoy and the occupation of the passes of the Alps would be *more threatening to Italy than the present situation of affairs is threatening to France.* [Hear, hear.] At the same, I must beg to impress on the House this further consideration. The Powers of Europe are to be consulted—but England is a Power which does not merely consist of the executive Government, but also of the Crown and the Parliament of the united kingdom; therefore, I should be far from wishing that on this matter the Parliament of England should not hold and pronounce its opinion; but there is this to be said, that if we are to use, as I think the honorable member for Tamworth seemed disposed to do, angry discussions on this subject—if we are to take mere assertions in the place of truth, and to suppose bad motives on the part of a friendly Sovereign, the only effect of debates carried on in such a temper would be to excite passionate feelings, not only between the executive Government of France and the Government of England, but between the people of France and the people of England, [hear hear,] and I cannot conceive, however much the noble lord opposite may vaunt his own patriotism as opposed to that of the honorable member for Birmingham, that a man could render a worse service to England than one tending to raise feelings which would necessarily lead to sentiments of suspicion and hostility on the part of both countries. [Hear, hear.] It is from such feelings that ruptures arise. I have already said that I *think that the Emperor of the French is wrong on this subject, and that he was proposed an annexation which he was not justified in asking for* [hear, hear;] but I say that this is a question to be fairly considered, and there can be no advantage to this country or to Europe in making it a question of anger, and not of calm consideration in respect to all the reasons that can be alleged on the one side and on the other. [Cheers.] I have stated that the Emperor of the French had declared, that after consulting with the great Powers of Europe, and obtaining likewise the consent of the people of Savoy, he wished to make this addition to his dominions; and upon M. THOUVENEL being applied to, in consequence of the Emperor's speech not mentioning the consent of the people of Savoy, with the view of its being ascertained whether the Emperor of the French had changed his determination on this point, M. THOUVENEL gave the assurance that no change had taken place, and that the *Emperor was as determined as before not to attempt the annexation without the consent of the people of Savoy.* I must say that I heard with concern the speech of the honorable baronet, and I should not be conveying my impression of the discussion if I did not add that I also heard with great concern the speech of the honorable member from Birmingham. [Cheers.] I believe that these questions are mixed up with the general relations of the Powers of Europe to each other; that they have an important bearing on the confidence which one State is disposed to place in another; and that the independence of the different States does constitute that security in Europe without which neither trade nor commerce nor social intercourse can subsist. [Cheers.] A great change has been brought about in Italy. That change, while it will be, I trust, for the benefit of the people of Italy, breaks off old relations, establishes new ties, and cannot be accomplished without the risk of further disturbance and of further collision between Powers which are now to be separated by new boundaries, and which, at the same time, are animated by old hatreds and by old animosities. [Hear, hear.] Sir, it appears to me that it is the duty of the English Government, and, I will add, it is the duty of the English House of Commons, to consider in this state of affairs how best the peace of Europe can be maintained and consolidated, to give no reason for an increase of suspicion and animosity towards us on the part of other Powers, and, above all, not by premature discussion, while the papers on this subject are yet unread, come to conclusions which may be unwarranted, and to form judgments upon the conduct of foreign Powers which afterwards, when the full evidence is before you, you may find to be inconsistent with the position of this country and unfair towards the ruler of a country like France, with whom it is our interest to keep on terms of friendship and alliance. [Cheers.]

Sir R. PEEL, in explanation, said that nothing was further from his intention than the wish to raise angry discussions upon the relative position of this country with France. He adhered warmly to the French alliance, and would be the last man to sow such seeds of dissension as would endanger its further continuance. [Hear.] He begged also to assure the honorable member from Birmingham that in advocating the interests of Savoy he had reason to believe that he was representing the opinions of a very large number of the people of that country.

Lord J. RUSSELL—I omitted to notice the question asked by the honorable baronet as to the versions of the Emperor's speech which appear in different newspapers. We have only got a telegram, which may be incorrect, and I don't think the House can judge which is the correct version of the speech until it appears in the *Moniteur*, which I think will not have taken place until this morning.

DISPATCH FROM LORD JOHN RUSSELL TO EARL COWLEY ON THE SAVOY QUESTION.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Feb. 13, 1860.

I have laid before the Queen your Excellency's dispatch of the 5th instant, in respect to Savoy.

M. THOUVENEL states, in substance, that the French Government have never concealed their opinions that if the Territories of the King of Sardinia greatly increased, the addition of Savoy and Nice to France would be required for the security of the French Empire; that the treaty of Zurich did not contemplate such an aggrandizement of Sardinia; and therefore the project of annexing Savoy was no longer entertained. But that if the votes of Central Italy should enlarge the dominions of the King of Sardinia, and place him at the head of 11,000,000 of Italians, the security of France would require the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France.

I have to state, in reply, that although the project of the annexation of Savoy to France has been sometimes mentioned to your Excellency, yet it was in contradiction to the language of the proclamations of the Emperor of the French before and during the war in Italy, and that it is only very lately this annexation has appeared in the light of a probable arrangement.

It is only of late, therefore, that it has been thought necessary by her Majesty's Government to state their serious objections to the project of transferring Savoy and Nice to France.

Her Majesty's Government cannot conceive that the security of France, a country so rich, so populous, and so military, possessing 36,000,000 of inhabitants, without counting her colonies, can be endangered by Europe, but France, on the other side of the Alps, a State of 11,000,000 of people lately joined by a cement not of unity, threatened, on the side of Lombardy, by Austria, and not very certain of its own independence.

It is said the danger to France arises not from Sardinia alone, but from Sardinia as member of a confederation. But it is not at all evident that a confederation of which Sardinia were a member with only 5,000,000 of inhabitants, might not be quite as formidable to France as a confederation with which Sardinia would enter with 11,000,000 of inhabitants. The danger, if any, to France, would consist not in the small difference in the population of Sardinia, but in the strength, whatever it might be, of the other powers who might have so combined against France.

I understand, however, from your dispatch, and from another dispatch received on the 11th inst., that the Emperor would consult the great Powers of Europe on this project if seriously entertained, and that it never entered his thoughts to constrain either the will of the King of Sardinia, or that of the people of Savoy and Nice.

Further correspondence, therefore, may be reserved for future occasion. In the meantime, your Excellency will read this dispatch to M. DE THOUVENEL, and also that of the 25th of January, on the same subject.

If his Excellency expresses a wish to that effect, you will give him copies of both dispatches.

PARTICULARS OF THE NEW IMPERIAL PROGRAMME.

The note by which the French Government requests Sardinia to give up the project of the annexation of Tuscany is dated the 25th of February, and was dispatched to Turin the same day; but in the absence of Count CAVOUR the note could not be delivered before the 28th. Count CAVOUR is said to have returned an acceptance, with the proviso that the various populations in Italy are to be consulted by means of universal suffrage, fairly and truly carried out.

The French *Opinione Nationale* says it was anticipated that CAVOUR would resign as soon as the telegraphic summary of NAPOLEON'S speech reached Turin.

A decree calls on the Tuscan people to vote on the 11th and 12th of March, by universal suffrage and ballot, on the question of annexation to Sardinia, or a separate kingdom. All Tuscans 21 years of age are to vote.

The other Italian provinces are also to vote at the same time on the same question.

The Cardinals convoked by the Pope to a special congregation, had unanimously decided that the preservation of the patrimony of the Pope is too intimately connected with the general interests of the Church to be treated simply as a political question.

Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE, it was stated, was likely to be a prominent candidate for the sov

BONAPARTE becomes by any chance a candidate the popular voice will acclaim him.

THE VOTE ON THE DUCHIES.

FARINI has issued a proclamation and a decree, enacting that a *plebiscitum* shall take place on the question, "Annexation to Sardinia, or a Separate Kingdom." The voting is to take place on the 11th and 12th of March.

In his manifesto FARINI says:

"We owe great gratitude to the Emperor of the French for having espoused the cause of Italy in the war of independence, and for having established the principle of non-intervention. You have already, and in time of danger, declared that you would resist the restoration of your former rulers. You have proclaimed VICTOR EMMANUEL your king. Whereas disorders, crimes, and emigration prevailed under your former government, you have since by your conduct proved yourself worthy of being a free people, and you have organized a strong army. Europe is convinced that the fallen governments could only be kept up by the aid of foreign troops; but it has been thought that the formation of a separate kingdom would be for your advantage. We have accepted the advice given us to consult freely the national will. Your vote will be respected. I submit to direct and secret universal suffrage the following alternative—Annexation to the constitutional monarchy of King VICTOR EMANUEL, or a Separate Kingdom. When your votes have been given my task will be accomplished. FARINI.

THE AUSTRIAN RULE IN VENETIA.

Translated from the Brussels Nord.

MILAN, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1860.

The news which we are receiving from Venetia could not be of a more deplorable character. The grave and imposing demonstrations which have taken place in every city during the month of January against Austrian domination have determined the Cabinet of Vienna to invest the police with more power, in order that this agitation may be checked by all means, not excluding force, arbitrary punishment, deportation or terror.

Consequently, at a given day and hour, a company of gendarmes and commissioners set themselves about ransacking a whole city, searching the houses of every one who is suspected by them, and arresting all they may think to be instigators of the increasing desertion of Austrian soldiers—the numerous emigration of young people, and the many demonstrations against a *régime* which has now become impossible. You can form an idea of the desolation and terror reigning over this miserable country and amongst so many families, who have seen their domicles violated, broken into suddenly and in the middle of the night, by the police agents, who, after having turned everything upside down, tore from the one the father, from the other the son, from the wife the husband, and from the sister the brother.

The exiles in Josephstadt, who had all been set free in September, were condemned to a new deportation; but being advised in time of their danger, they managed to escape, as many others have done, who had been assigned in the same way by the Government.

The banishist FRANCESCHI, who was condemned last September to fifteen years of banishment, but amnestied after the peace of Zurich, arrived in Milan the day before yesterday, while the *Presse de Vienne* and some other Italian journals (the *Pungolo* and the *Perseveranza*) said that he had been arrested. In the same way there came to Milan M. Baldissertio, one of the Triumvirs of the Military Commission in 1848; M. Francesconi, in 1848 Ex-Major of the battalion il Pino; the Ex Counselors of the Criminal Tribunal, MM. Lombardini and Soldati; the Counts Morosini, Michieli and Capello, of Venice; the nobles Zuccareda and Rinaldi, of Treviso; the notaries Lipparachi and Adami; the attorney d'Angelo; M. Salvi and the Count Sparavieri, of Verona; M. Calvi, of Padua; the Doctor Pairi, of Udine; the Doctor Pastro, of Treviso, who, in the celebrated trial in Mantua, was condemned to 18 years' service on the galleys, with many other of the most distinguished and peaceable Venetian patriots.

I could not attempt to give you the number of people imprisoned on mere suspicion, for not a day passes without some new arrests. More than 150 persons, belonging to the most honorable classes, have, during these last days, been sent in chains, like common malefactors, to the fortresses of Olmutz and Theresienstadt. However, a large number is still detained in the prisons of Venice, amongst which are the celebrated lawyer DIODATI, Dr. FORTUNATO, Count FIOCCARDO, and several priests, who have fallen into punishment because they refused their signatures to the address to the Pope, which was drawn up by the zealous Bishops of Austria, who intended to keep the clergy separate from the real national movement. But, it must be confessed, this movement is not to be stopped either by menaces or promises; it has the manly courage to ridicule them openly, as has been done at Udine, Venice, Treviso, and many other parts of Venetia.

To conclude: The situation of these unfortunate provinces has become so deplorable that there is no color black enough to paint it. Property-holders have had their revenues largely diminished by many calamities, such as the disease among the silk worms, great drouth, &c., and been impoverished by requisitions made of them, and the labor which they had to furnish the Government; they know not how to pay their continually increasing taxes, and are consequently forced to be submitted to the summary process of the tax-collectors. The laborers, deprived of all work—all large workshops being closed, and the smaller ones in a languishing state, because they receive no orders—walk through the streets with idle hands, ashamed of their desperate and unmerited position.

All commerce is paralyzed, not only by the present political situation, but also by the barriers which have been erected in the shape of custom-houses on the banks of the Mincio. Paper money is at a discount of 35 per cent against gold, failures happen every day, and the universal misery is extreme. The conscription of this year, which had been abolished, has been renewed with vigor; not a day passes but troops arrive in the provinces of Venetia. A new tax and a new forced loan are spoken of, but the country, exhausted by so many burdens, will be deaf to the voice of a Government, the coffers of which are empty, while her dungeons are filled with political prisoners.

I learn that last night there were several arrests made in Mantua and Verona amongst which are named several priests, the counselor RUFFONI, the bankers BASILEA and POLANO, Count MUVARI. Doctors MATEUKA, STORBASI, CAGLIARI AMBROSO, AVERDI, ZAVANETTO, Countess CATARINETTI FRANCO, &c.

THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.

A Blue Book just issued at London contains mass of documentary matter illustrative of the events preceding and causing the adjustment. The following, which gives the explanation by Count WALEWSKI of the reasons which determined the Emperor NAPOLEON to make peace, and also gives an account of the interview at Villafranca, is of especial interest:

LORD COWLEY TO LORD J. RUSSELL.

PARIS, July 19 1859.

I saw Count WALEWSKI yesterday afternoon by appointment, with the intention of obtaining from his Excellency the explanations asked for in your Lordship's dispatch of the 16th inst., respecting the engagements entered into by the Emperor NAPOLEON and the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH at Villafranca, to which the French Government now sought to obtain the assent of the other Powers of Europe. Count WALEWSKI entered into a long explanation of the motives which had induced the Emperor to act as he had done. In commencing the war which had been brought to a conclusion at Villafranca, the Emperor (Count WALEWSKI said) had invariably declared that Italy, once delivered from the preponderating influence of Austria, he would leave to Europe the re-settlement of the Italian Peninsula. His Majesty had repeated this declaration more than once during the progress of the war. He had resolved thereby to give an earnest of his abnegation of all selfish purposes, such as the aggrandisement of the French Empire, as he hoped by that means to establish the liberties of Italy on a surer foundation in obtaining for them the guarantee of Europe. But as the war proceeded, his Majesty could not shut his eyes to the sacrifices he was demanding of France in furtherance of foreign interests, and after the battle of Solferino it became his duty to examine more closely the state of affairs, and to weigh well the cost of persevering in a contest with the chances of final success. Now, glorious for the French arms as had been the campaign up to the Mincio, that glory had been dearly bought. The loss of life had been enormous, and though the Austrians had suffered more, they could at the end to be defeated. The real difficulties of the campaign were about to commence for the French. His Majesty did not doubt of final success, but it must be at the cost of 25,000 more lives at least, and the destruction of the City of Venice. But the Austrians driven out of Italy, it was uncertain whether there would be as good a chance of peace as at the present moment, when the Emperor of Austria, with an army, although beaten, yet not dishonored, might make sacrifices to which further disasters would render it more difficult to submit. With this conviction on his mind the Emperor felt that he could not call upon France to furnish him with money and reinforcements for the continuation of a war from which France was to reap no positive benefit, though the conditions of peace might fall short of those he had once anticipated obtaining. He had, therefore, determined to put himself in communication with the Emperor of Austria. Such, said Count WALEWSKI, was the simple history, neither more nor less, of the motives which had actuated the Emperor in this proceeding. His Excellency went on to give me some account of what passed between their Imperial Majesties during the interview which arose out of the determination taken by the Emperor of the French. The Emperor NAPOLEON, according to Count WALEWSKI's statement, spoke as frankly to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH as he (Count WALEWSKI) had spoken to me; and after observing that both parties could now treat with honor and on almost equal terms, proposed, as the basis of peace, the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia, the erection of a Kingdom of Venetia under an Austrian Archduke, an Italian Confederation, and reforms in the Papal States; the details of these points to be settled by a European Congress. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH answered that his reply would be as frank as had been the Emperor NAPOLEON's proposal, and that if the latter had his position in France to look to, he could not lose sight of his own in Austria. His authority had no other foundation than his rights; those rights, therefore, he could never compromise. He might lose his Empire, but he would remain faithful to his principles. He admitted that his army had been worsted and that Lombardy had been taken from him; the rights, therefore, which he possessed in Lombardy, he was willing, much as it might cost his pride, to make over to the Emperor of the French, if he could thereby obtain the return of peace; more than this he could not do without dishonoring his army. He would not make the cession required to the King of Sardinia; but the Emperor of the French was, of course, at liberty to do what he pleased with his own, and if he chose to give Lombardy to Sardinia, he (the Emperor of Austria) had no observations to make. With regard to Venetia, his Majesty declared that he would not make any concession of his undoubted rights in that province; he would not transfer them to an Austrian Archduke, so long as he could defend them. He might be driven out of Venetia as he had been driven out of Lombardy, but he would rather lose it altogether than enter into any treaty or engagement either respecting its future sovereign, or, if he was to retain it, respecting its future administration. At the same time, His Majesty said that he had no difficulty in stating that he himself felt the necessity of introducing great changes, and he had no objection to give his word of honor that Venetia, in his hands, would not only be happy, but satisfied, (*qu'elle serait non seulement heureuse, mais satisfaite.*") These were the only terms on which he could listen to the proposals for peace. With regard to an Italian Confederation, the Emperor of Austria said that he had no objection to the plan; that he thought it might be attended with advantages to Italy; that he would willingly enter it with Venetia, and join the Emperor of the French in recommending its adoption by the other Italian States. His Majesty further professed his readiness to join the Emperor of the French in calling the serious attention of the Pope to the necessity of reforms in the administration of the Papal dominions, which he admitted were loudly called for. He gave the Emperor of the French to understand that these reforms ought not to fall short of what he intended to do himself for Venetia; but he declared that he would not associate with any power, not Roman Catholic, in addressing remonstrances to the Pope in favor of changes, and that he would never propose to his Holiness any cession of territory. His Majesty further required that the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena should be reinstated in their respective dominions. Finally, he declined making the terms of peace a subject of discussion by a Congress. After this exchange of opinions the two Emperors separated, but communications were continued between them, and in the course of the evening the preliminaries, the substance of which are known to her Majesty's Government, were signed. On the following morning Count RECHBERG came to the head-quarters, and proposed that plenipotentiaries from the two sovereigns should meet at Zurich, in order to convert the preliminaries into a definitive treaty of peace, which proposal is now about to be carried into effect. I listened to Count WALEWSKI's narration, merely asking questions from time to time on points which seemed to me obscure, but refraining from making any observations which would now be obsolete, as what is done cannot be recalled. * * * * I inquired of Count WALEWSKI how it was proposed to reinstate the sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena. Was it in contemplation to employ force? His Excellency replied that the Emperor had distinctly stated to the Emperor of Austria that he could not consent to the employment of French troops for such a purpose, and that he did not think it possible that Austrian troops should be employed. This question, therefore was left undecided. Thirdly, the Emperor of Austria, I remarked, had distinctly stated that he would not join with any Power, not Roman Catholic, in recommending reforms to the Pope. How was the action of the great Powers in this matter, and in face of this declaration, to be established? Count WALEWSKI rejoined, that he hoped that all necessity for advice would be obviated by the Pope himself taking the initiative in granting reforms to his subjects.

EARL COWLEY TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

PARIS, July 20, 1859.

MY LORD: I saw Count WALEWSKI this afternoon, when his Excellency stated to me that he had received a dispatch from M. DE PRESLEY, recounting conversations which he had held with your Lordship and with the Prime Minister respecting the conditions of peace; and that it appeared from those conversations that Her Majesty's Government were much opposed to the idea of an Italian Confederation, which, in their opinion would but rivet more firmly the preponderance which Austria had until now exercised in Italy, and which it was the object of the late war to put an end to. Count WALEWSKI observed to me that the apprehensions of her Majesty's Government would, no doubt, be well founded, unless Austria, as he hoped, intended to consider Venetia as a kingdom or duchy completely separated from the Austrian empire, as the Duchy of Luxembourg was from the Kingdom of Holland. "In fact," said his Excellency, "unless Austria is ready to make Venetia a purely Italian State, with a national Government and a national army; if two, at least, of the fortresses are not to be Federal fortresses; and if Venetia is not to be subject to all the laws and regulations which may be framed for the Confederation; we shall be the first to say that a Confederation is impossible; but we still hope, from what passed at Villafranca, that the Emperor of Austria is ready to take the liberal course, which I have indicated. M. DE PRESLEY had further asked, on the part of her Majesty's Government, whether it was intended to have recourse to coercion in order to carry out the preliminaries of peace? This question seems to have been asked principally with reference to the return of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Duke of Modena. To this Count WALEWSKI could only reply, that the Emperor was in no way bound to employ measures of coercion, and hoped that they might not become necessary. Upon pressing Count WALEWSKI more closely with reference to what had passed at Villafranca on this matter, his Excellency some what modified the statement which he had made to me previously, and which I repeated to your lordship in my dispatch of the 18th inst., that the Emperor would not permit the employment of French troops, and would object equally to Austrian, to reinstate the Sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena in the States. He said, to-day, that nothing positive had passed between the two Emperors upon the subject, but that it was understood that neither French nor Austrian troops should be employed. Indeed, the Emperor of Austria had said that the Duke of Modena would re-enter his dominions without difficulty, and he hoped the Grand Duke of Tuscany likewise. I have, &c.,

COWLEY.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE PEACE.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO EARL COWLEY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 25.

* * * The conclusions at which Her Majesty's Government arrive are: 1. That if there is to be an Italian Confederation, Austria ought not to be a member of it. 2. That the only way of carrying into effect the declared views of Great Britain and France at the Conferences of 1856 is to free Italy as soon as possible from the presence of foreign troops, whether French or Austrian. It is true that if Venetia is not the member of a confederation, that province will remain more completely Austrian than is contemplated by the Treaty of Villafranca; but other parts of Italy would thereby secure their independence. With regard to other parts of the treaty, I have to observe: 1. That the Kingdom of Lombardy will be very insufficiently protected on its eastern frontier, and a vast expense will be necessary to raise new fortresses. 2. That it is very desirable to have a secular Viceroy in those parts of the Roman States which are not in the immediate vicinity of Rome. If Perugia and Foligno could be placed under the same Viceroyalty with the Legations, it would be a great advantage to the Pope's subjects. The city of Rome and its immediate neighborhood would remain, by this arrangement, as heretofore, under the direct Government of the Pope.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT ON THE AFFAIRS OF ROME.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO MR. RUSSELL.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 28.

* * * You will say (to Cardinal ANTONELLI) that our habits and opinions induce us to think that the people of any country are the best judges of the institutions under which they live, and the readiness of the people of Romagna to rise when the weight of foreign troops was removed affords to our minds a presumption against the administration of the Papal Legates. You will further say that in judging of a foreign country we may be entirely mistaken; but that it appears to us that a layman, appointed by the Pope from amongst the most able, enlightened and popular of his lay subjects, as Governor for life of the Legations and Marches, with Representative Councils, would seem to Her Majesty's Government to afford the best chance of maintaining the Pope's temporal sovereignty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Atlantic Telegraph—New Steamship and Railroad Enterprises—A Panama Line to Australia—A Commentary on the Reform Bill—Court Jesters—Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons—The Budget and the Treaty—Literary, Dramatic and Operatic Items.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, March 2, 1860.

It will not be long before New-York will behold the latest thing "John Bull" can do in the way of steamshipping. I do not mean the *Great Eastern*. She is hard and fast in Southampton water, aground, that is metaphorically so in the mud-bank of impecuniosity upon a cashless shore. I have just received an account of the adjourned ordinary meeting of the great ship's shareholders, on the 7th ult., when the Committee of Investigation presented their report, which was duly received and adopted, and also a notice of a Special General Meeting, to be held on the 6th inst., in order to issue preference shares and raise the wind to pay the mortgage and fit the vessel for sea. The figures are as follows:

It is proposed to raise the nominal capital of the Company from £3?0,000 to £430,000—"such increased capital to be raised by the issue of shares bearing a preferential dividend over the ordinary shares in the capital of the Company." I believe, as it is, the shares are down to one-half. I should think this will make them worth about 7s 6d. The Committee recommend the Directors to be authorized "to borrow any sum or sums of money not exceeding £50,000 in the whole, (considerate parties!) in addition to the moneys already owing by the Company." They hope also (sanguine individuals!) to get a lot out of Mr. J. SCOTT RUSSELL, under the pending arbitration. I wish they may get it! The Committee next inform the shareholders that the vessel "lies in Southampton waters, requiring an estimated outlay of not more than £30,000 to send her on a voyage to America." When she arrives there, the New-Yorkers are expected to pay the piper, in the shape of dollars, for admission. The Committee, in conclusion, recommend "a more careful economy, both at the Company's offices and on board ship."

It was formerly a boast to the gaping shareholders that the magnanimous and pretty CAMPBELL, the late chairman, actually *lived* on board the ship—ay, too his meals and slept there. I used to think when I surveyed him that I would, to use a vulgar expression, rather keep him a week than a fortnight. No more chops and champagne, no more grand dinners, no living on board, a devoted jolly martyr to patriotic energy and national enthusiasm. "A biscuit and a glass of ale for the Marquis of STAFFORD!" "Thank you." "A glass of water with a cinder in it for the indefatigable RODNEY CROSKEY, Esq." "Much obliged." A managing director living on board indeed! A company of market-gardeners might as well entertain a hippopotamus of decidedly generous views and a large circle of amphibious friends. On the whole, it is a pretty state of things for a red-haired "man of God" of excitable temperament, limited fortune and large family, who may have invested £3,000 or £4,000 in this grand, national undertaking. I do not think that even the Marquis of STAFFORD's aristocratic name, which heads the new list of Directors, will restore the confidence of the public. Like NAPOLEON's future share of concessions in the Treaty of Commerce, the *Great Eastern* is scarcely a discountable security. Why does not Lord WARD—I beg his pardon, the Earl of DUDLEY—make himself famous by expending £100,000 on the *Great Eastern*? It would be so much better than to waste his "tin" on *ci-devant* bum-bailiff LUMLEY, or risk it on plucky E. T. SMITH, the new lessee of the opera-house.

Your readers may by this time be curious to know to what novelty in steamships I allude in the commencement of my letter. I mean the *Connaught*, the first ship built by the Galway Line Company, which will be launched in a few days by Messrs. PALMER, BROTHER & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to be followed ere long by the *Leinster*, by the same builders, and the *Ulster* and *Munster* by Messrs. SAMUELSON, of Hull. I must give you the dimensions of the *Connaught*, which the other three vessels will nearly resemble. She is 378 feet length over all; 360 feet length between perpendiculars, 40 feet beam, and 32 feet depth of hold. Her tonnage nearly 3,000 tons, and her nominal power 800 horse. She has a saloon 116 feet long, which will accommodate 200 persons. These are paddle-vessels, with a fore and aft rig. I have seen nothing prettier than the lines of the *Connaught*. Both Messrs. PALMER and SAMUELSON are building steamers for the Government. Since the names of these vessels were made known, they have been adopted also by the Holyhead and Dublin line, for which Messrs. LAIRD, SON & Co., of Birkenhead, have been building three new steamers of considerable power to run that short passage. These ships are 2,000 tons, and 750 horse-power. In addition to all this, nine large passenger steamers are being built in the Clyde for various services, the largest of which is the *Scotia*, 4,000 tons, while the *Giraffe*, for service between Glasgow and Belfast, is guaranteed 21 miles an hour. It must be owned that this looks healthy enough in the shipping department.

Looking in another direction, the Anglo-Luso-Brazilian Company is just ushered into mercantile life, under the most flattering auspices. With a king for "protector," an emperor for patron, the representatives of two great railway companies on its list of directors, and the London *Times* in its favor, this undertaking ought to prosper. The Emperor of the Brazils—a very active and painstaking potentate—intends to make the harbor of Pernambuco fully available for these steamers. The San Paulo, Pernambuco and Bahia lines of railway are greatly interested in the success of this line. From the Portuguese and Brazilian Governments the Company receive subsidies to the amount of £30,000 a year for the carriage of their mails. They expect to make further postal arrangements to the tune of £85,000. The Great Western and South Wales Railways have also a great stake in the success of this undertaking. It can plainly be shown that great railway lines pay best when in connection with seaports and steamship lines. This hardly requires proof or argument; but the South Wales Railway is already beginning to feel that it is a fact. I should not wonder if the Emperor NAPOLEON were to subsidize this line for the French mails, as I can plainly see it would be to his interest to do so. The Anglo-Luso-Brazilian Company, as you are aware, commenced operations last October; but they have only just now announced their plans and purposes to the public. The only thing which I object to, is the name. Very few are aware, without inquiry, of the meaning of "Luso." Wags may style the Company the "lose your brass, oh!" concern. This may appear a trifling and facetious matter; but before I invest in a thousand shares or so, I mean to urge on the shareholders at the first meeting some alteration in the nomenclature of this Company. Joking apart, I discern the elements of sound commercial success in this line; and if that be the case, I suppose it matters not whether it be dubbed "Luso" or "Gamo" to the participators in the profits. *Apropos* of profits, think of a man making £150,000 by a grand chicory speculation. Such is said to have been the case in this little village. This must be the artful phonetic, or fonetic, party who first spelt coffee without a single letter to be found in the accepted orthography of that word—to wit: "Kawphy." So sharp an individual as he must be is a credit to a commercial community. If we must be plundered and ruined, that our lords and commons may be the lackeys of NAPOLEON, it is at least a satisfaction to see a sly Briton here and there making a good thing out of it. Depend upon it, that man will be a steady supporter of GLADSTONE and COBDEN hereafter. If not, his positive ingratitude will equal speculative felicity. One would really think that he must have had an official wink, in order to drain the market completely of the wretched stuff in time to make so good a thing of it. Seventeen vessels laden with chicory were just below Gravesend, when, behold! the duty was treobled, and the little speculation of their owners was done brown as the cargoes of abomination themselves.

Mr. GLADSTONE rarely employs underlings to make out his lists and calculations. Never was a Budget so thoroughly a man's own in conception, framing and execution. It is indeed, a triumph, in its way, of art, of impudence and sophistical design.

The next great steam speculation in embryo is the Panama Line to Australia. Look out! Brother Jonathan, for your little interests in the Pacific. Mr. LEVER, M. P., is shortly to be examined by the Parliamentary Committee on Contracts, and I expect he will teach them a thing or two. If the Government continue indifferent to this route to Australia, it must be fatuous, or traitorous to the public interests to the last degree. We must have the line—we must compete with the trade of America *vid* Panama to California and British Columbia, to Mexico and Peru, as well as hereafter to the Sandwich Islands, China and Japan, not to speak of Australia itself—a somewhat better market for British goods than France. The exports of Great Britain to Australia have been, on an average of six years, five times those to France. In the same time they have amounted to a full half, upwards of £10,600,000 in value, of British exports to no less than sixteen countries, including FRANCE, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Turkey, Algeria, Morocco and China. And to nurture, maintain and increase this trade, the British Government grudges to subsidize to the extent of a few thousand pounds an extra postal line of steamers, towards which the colonies have themselves voted £50,000 a year, if the British Government will only recognize them by going the same. At least £45,000 would be repaid by the letters, and the whole service, according to Messrs. HOWARD and LEVER's tender, would need only £119,000 for subsidy. For the want o' this, British Ministers risk the share of England in the great and growing trade of the Pacific, the loyalty and allegiance of our great Colonies of Australia, and our naval prestige and commercial influence on the western route of the world's traffic.

Let me here mention that a flaming paragraph has appeared in some London journals, abstracted, as I understand, from an account sent from Nicaragua to the New-York papers, stating that one "Colonel" CAUTY, as agent for Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., in Nicaragua, has been successfully negotiating for the proposed transit through that country, &c., &c. Such a thing, I am informed on excellent authority, cannot be, as an American Company in New-York have a concession probably by this time ratified through Gen. JEREZ, the late Nicaraguan Minister at Washington. The other day, we had here the announcement of some tremendous mining company in Newfoundland, which astonished the inhabitants of that country, who were enveloped in a national fog of bewilderment as to what it could mean, and forwarded their anxious inquiries. Does this Croskeyan speculation partake of the character of these mines? Is it a noble puff of most unmitigated purity of design, or is there any truth mixed with it in the same proportion as real lacteal fluid comprehended in the milk of this metropolis? Mr. CROKEY may know something about it, or he may not; but I doubt whether the Company have any participation in puff or scheme. Mr. CROSKEY, by the way, is the acting representative of the valorous but discriminating MAGNUS in the Great Ship Company, or at any rate a great ally of that Hebrew fire-eater, who would have slain the wild GUEDALLA with sword, sling or spear, but who eschewed single combat with the fiery JACKSON. I hear again—which is a far more likely tale—that there is a probability the Emperor NAPOLEON will have a finger in the Honduras Railway. Look out again, Brother Jonathan! Better the bitterest mercantile rivalry of John Bull, than the steam fleets of Crapaud on your "Pacific" shores. I am told, but I should not like to vouch for it, that the Emperor has purchased the concession of the Honduras Company to Squiers. A nice little French naval establishment at Cortez and Fonseca Bay would it M. BONAPARTE extremely well. Since M. BALLY's scheme burst up, there is no doubt but that the Emperor NAPOLEON would have no objection to patronize a French scheme sold to him by a Yankee and supported by British enterprise and capital, which, as is well known, would assist, if it would pay, in paving hell or constructing a tunnel for the devil to carry on his traffic for human souls. Such at least is the feeling of Manchester men, who would spout religion and peace and humanitarian principles all the while they were receiving a penny tax upon the souls whose road to perdition was thus made easy and certain. The British Government will support no scheme in Central America. I suppose they are afraid of offending the Americans. Messrs. BROWN, of Liverpool, WEGELIN, M. P., and CRAWFORD, M. P., with all the influence they can bring to bear, can get no patronage in Downing-street. Why should they not betake themselves to the Imperial friend of COBDEN, for whose honorable and enlightened intentions the latter is sponsor and guarantee?

LONDON, Friday, March 2, 1860.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Reform bill is a "Duffer." I hope your readers will pardon me for using this slang term, which must certainly some day be adopted into our language as completely as "snob," "bunkum" or "buncombe," and other such terms. "Duffer" is very expressive, and I cannot characterize Lord JOHN or his bill by any other term half as appropriate. The little humbug! It is forty-one years since he first turned round, a youthful apostate, upon rotten boroughs. Since then he has always been tinkering at Reform. 1819, 1831, 1852, 1854 and 1860 have been Lord JOHNNY's years of perihelion to the orb of Content. He has, in opposition to all the laws of Free-Trade, laid an embargo on Reform—he has enjoyed a monopoly of it. When DISRAELI set up a tinker's store in the Reform bill line, Lord JOHNNY flew at him like a vexed sky-terrier. It was *his* Reform, *his* project. He snarled and bit in a most "varmint"-like manner. Well, Dizzy was forced to drop it, and now Lord JOHN has had everything his own way, and what has he produced and done? Such a homœopathic dose of Reform for a burly patient would be administer, that it will scarcely move the country to the explosion of a fire-work on the adoption of this "little bill-ee."

But a month since, Mr. TENNYSON was pleased to publish a poem called "Tithonus," or, at any rate, concerning "Tithonus," for I forget how he called it. All the young ladies and a good many old women throughout this country were set gossipping—as I dare say they have since been in America—about the history of "Tithonus." Who was he? What did he do? When did he live? "Do, pray, tell us all about him." I need not, therefore, affect much classical knowledge when I state that "Tithonus" was a "swell" in his day, beloved of Aurora, who asked for perpetual life and got it, but neglected to ask for perpetual youth with it. So he dwindled and grew small by degrees, and beautifully less, until he was changed out of pity by his old flame Aurora into a grasshopper. I believe *that* is the correct history of "Tithonus." When I say that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, as a Reformer, puts me in mind of "Tithonus," I do not mean to assert that he was ever personally much bigger, or beloved by Aurora. Even his poetic eulogist, TOM MOORE, would hardly have affirmed that. What I mean to say is, that Lord JOHN is the Tithonus of Reform and Reformers. Every year the shabby little rascal is contented with less. Unlike *Oliver Twist* he does *not* ask for more. Could he live for forty years more, he would chirp for infinitessimal additions to the franchise with the shrill note of an actual *cicada*. He asked leave last night in the House to bring in a bill—"such a little one, please, Sir." Well, no one expected more from him—none thought that the mouse would be delivered of a mountain. Such a miracle would be far more astounding than the converse of that obstetric feat.

In 1852 JOHNNY offered us a £5 borough suffrage. We are now to get a six pounder. The county franchise is to be reduced to a £10 occupation. All the rest is a mere formal shuffle, which will dis franchise a few small constituencies. The number of registered voters throughout Great Britain will be increased some fifty per cent. Instead of 400,000 we shall have about 600,000. This, with the ballot, is perfectly useless, and in my opinion *worse than nothing*, as it will inevitably work in the sphere of corruption, and nothing more. Thibonus RUSSELL, although thou wert never loved by goddesses, even in thy youth, when "fancy franchises" were the heart mistresses, or seemed to be—although Aurora never smiled on thee more than upon any other little man who is an early riser, and who shaves himself by the first rays of "Sol" and his rosy-fingered handmaiden, still I say, "Tithonus" of Reform as thou art now, thou wert once a *roarer* indeed of lusty promises in the ears of hungry "Pleps." Thou hast outlived popularity and reform as outlived thee. What about Savoy, Lord JOHN! Hast thou read the studied oration of thy friend BONAPARTE, who weighs his words, and means what he says. NAPOLEON has explained himself on the Italian question.

NAPOLEON means to swallow Savoy—in his own language, "to climb the French slopes of the mountains." The British people do not like this, but they must pump it. They are bound by a commercial treaty to allow it—to wink at it, to connive in it, to feign to sit prove of it. The London *Times* does, the Government will, and the House of Commons will. Listen to the *Times*: The Emperor "says, and we will admit that he says with much reason, that inasmuch as he, with his army, guaranteed the independence of Italy, he had just right to fix the limits of that guarantee."

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1860.

In former days the jesters of kings were important personages in their way, very necessary to dissipate the ennui of monarchy and divert the dismal consciences of tyrants. Dr. DORAN has even devoted a whole book, with curious minute anecdotical research, to the History of Court Fools. In modern days, European sovereigns do not keep private professional buffoons. The facetious M. MOCQUARD, who does the comic and sarcastic work of NAPOLEON III., is far too earnest a personage to come under this denomination, and when Queen VICTORIA wants to see her favorite ALBERT SMITH, she goes to see him, or he is "commanded" to Windsor Castle, where, if he should happen to arrive early enough, he gets his luncheon regally served up, consisting, if report be true, (unless he is much better used than other professional gentlemen invited to the abode of majesty in Great Britain,) of half a cold fowl, a two-penny loaf, a pot of butter from the Royal dairy, and a small quantity of sherry in a lilliputian decanter, having a strong family likeness to a vinegar cruet.

Not, however, that Court fools were fools. They were often very clever men. If we go back even to the time of RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, and take Wamba, the son of Witless, as depicted by SCOTT, for an exemplar, we must own that he had more brains than his master Cedric, or his master's friend Athelstane. This is a fact which would preeminently receive further illustration, were the Prince Consort to keep as fool Mr. WALLET, the Shakesperian jester. The custom, however, in Europe is of the past. Strangely enough the British Parliament has in some sort revived it. The House of Commons does not pay a jester or buffoon, but it generally manages to keep one. Nor is the individual chartered in this capacity by any means a fool, in the common sense of that term, any more than the heroes of Dr. DORAN. He may be, and generally is, infinitely superior to scores of idiots who gibber through the session. He may have achieved his distinction by means of peculiar dress, manner, or any other species of eccentricity. He may be hairy, like the famous Col. SIBTHORPE, who, by the bye, would forfeit his claims to peculiarity in that line, were he alive now, among so many bearded Senators, and who was a worthy and conscientious, and extremely earnest and consistent man after all. But one thing is certain, the Parliamentary jester must always be able to create a laugh when he opens his mouth, and he ought to speak on all great occasions. The late Sir CHARLES WETHERALL, a very clever man, was laughed at chiefly because he used either to eschew suspenders, or omit to button them, whereby a *hiatus, non valde deflendus*, but the contrary, was created between his vest and the waistband of his continuations. Not that the worthy gentleman was destitute of other comic attributes, which caused the House unfortunately to laugh at rather than with him. Some earnest men, involuntary Listons—and unhappy as that celebrated comic actor, whom ABERNETHY or some other doctor told to go and see himself, Liston, when detailing the symptoms of his dreadful hypochondriasis—some such earnest, sad, but funny men, have had their political, if not their actual hearts broken by the cruel obstinacy with which the House of Commons would persist in being amused with what they said.

Since SIBTHORPE's death the office of Parliamentary jester or buffoon can scarcely, until now, be said to have been filled up. There have been many aspirants and many pretenders, many brilliant temporary or occasional successes, such as that of historic COX, of Finsbury. BERNARD OSBORNE has been a great wag in his way, and regularly crams for jokes in the library of the Reform Club and elsewhere. WILCOUNT WILLIAMS, of Lambeth, is rather the property of *Punch* than of Parliament, and is altogether too heavy and respectably dull. HENRY DRUMMOND sometimes partook of this character. Poor fellow! he is now very ill, and was lately reported dead, which is enough to kill a lesser man than HARRY BROUGHAM, who delighted in his own demise in the newspapers. Then some Irish members have been very amusing at times; although on the whole they can hardly be said to have come up to the fair representative mark of their nation. Lastly, the great "Pam" himself, too often condescends to create a laugh by the insolence and flippancy of his manner, his easy sarcasm, and his audacious, supercilious, despotic irony. But "Pam" is the world's buffoon, not Parliament's. He is too immense and too fatal a bumbug to laugh at much, except on the wrong side of the mouth. His *jeux* and jokes are of course appreciated, as are those of a Judge on Circuit at a Bar dinner, although they may be the veriest old Joe Millers on record. Fancy may have laughed at Mephistophiles, but not very heartily; and it must be owned that there is much of the sheer of the demon in the Palmers ouian merriment. COLLEY CIBBER tells an anecdote of a famous adventurer whose *specialité* was polygamy and plunder of the brides. On the last occasion of a *coup* which did not fair to be more than usually profitable, he fell sick, and, in spite of all the attention lavished upon him by his intended bride and her family, he actually slipped his piratical cable and died. But just before his death he was observed to laugh heartily. The fact was, that the scoundrel having represented himself to his father-in-law elect as a man of immense wealth, kept up the joke to the last, and feeling that he was really dying, made an elaborate will devising all his pretended real estates and leaving all his mythical personal property to bride, father-in-law, and the whole family, forgetting no one in his munificent generosity. Even in his death-struggle he enjoyed a guffaw at the thought of the enormous "bite" that he was perpetrating, and the disappointment that would ensue amongst his sorrowing legatees. I wonder what sort of legacy England will inherit from Lord PALMERSTON's cumulative policy of fifty years!

I must not, however, digress too much from the topic which I commenced. A Parliamentary buffoon has present-d himself, possessed of the rarest qualities. He has gone triumphantly through a perfect noviciate. Every succeeding time that he has spoken in the House of Commons he has made a greater ass of himself than on any previous occasion. The culminating point may not have been arrived at even yet.

The present Sir ROBERT PEEL *may* succeed in making a still more elaborate exhibition of folly than he did the other night on the subject of the Volunteer movement. It is difficult, but he is possessed of great talents in the way of self-stultification, and has next series of grins through the moral horse collar, which he has set up for himself, may be at the last

"Macte nova virtute puer, sic itur ad *astra*;"

which I freely translate thus: "Continue, my fine fellow, in your recent strain of buffoonery, and you will double the approbation of the *Star* newspaper." Could I refuse myself this joke? Of course your readers all know that the *Star* is the driveling organ of the peace-at-any-price party, and affects to believe in the French Napoleonic commercial millennium at though of which JOHN BRIGHT grew poetical in the fag of his speech the night before last, and called it, the said millennium, or peace prospect from France, "bright as the breaking East, as the mid-day glorious."

Sir ROBERT PEEL has no respect for persons, places or things. As the son of his father, he first obtained the ear of the House of Commons, which he retains by his mad buffoonery, and to the loss of his family prestige. He has had a fair public school and college education, and has sufficient talent to make himself notorious. He has led a harum-scarum kind of life, without being distinguished by profusion or generosity. I should call him vulgar in style, coarse in manner, and low in taste. LOLA MONTEZ could give an excellent sketch of his character and conduct if she chose. He made the attempt to ascend Mont Blanc, and then "kicked up a row" in Chamounix; he went on a mission to St. Petersburgh after the peace and came home to slander foreign gentlemen, and give a description of his travels to Warwickshire ploughpers, under the pretence of a popular lecture, in which he displayed an amount of inaccuracy only equaled by his bad taste. Unlike CHARLES II., he has said many foolish things, though like him, he never did a wise one. He has slandered with the haughtiness of an aristocratical *roturier*, which is one of the most contemptible characters conceivable, such a man as MAZZINI, whose motives he is of course utterly unable to appreciate. This was about the only time that I can remember him apparently, making what he intended to be an earnest speech; and he never appeared to greater disadvantage. For myself, I am by no means an admirer of the elder PEEL. I

French treaty for the simultaneous admission into France of English manufactured silks and ribbons on equal terms. The amendment was rejected by a large majority.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to an inquiry, said he had received a memorial from Irish Catholics requesting his interference in maintaining the integrity of the Papal dominions. He had replied that he would refer the memorial to the Government, but such interference was contrary to their policy, which was to leave the Italians to manage their own affairs.

The subject of the late Arctic Expedition of Capt. MCCLINTOCK was brought up, and several speeches were made eulogistic of those engaged in it. Lord PALMERSTON expressed a hope that a fitting monument would be erected to the memory of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

The annual general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company was held in London on the 29th of February. The report of the Directors, which has already been published, was agreed to; and the recommendation to raise £20,000 with the view of making another effort to bring the injured cable into working order, or to recover as much as possible of it, was adopted. The Directors had subscribed for one-tenth of the required amount. The Chairman, Hon. J. S. WORTLEY, explained the present position of affairs both as to this Company and ocean telegraphy in general. The investigations and experiments instituted by Government had been very encouraging, and would soon be laid before Parliament. Capt. KELLS, operations last October in raising the cable at Bull's Arm Bay, Newfoundland, had clearly demonstrated that the site for landing the cable had been unfortunately chosen, and any new cable is to be landed at New-Perlican. Almost at the moment when the cable between Kurrachee and Aden was successfully laid, completing telegraphic communication between Alexandria and India, a disaster occurred upon another portion of the Red Sea Telegraph Company's lines, viz.: between Suakin and Aden. The electric communication between these two points—a distance of 600 miles—suddenly ceased. Should the injury not prove susceptible of immediate repair, steamers are to be employed on the imperfect link.

A meeting of the Newspaper and Periodical Press Association has been held in London for the purpose of advancing the projected repeal of the Paper duties. Hints were thrown out that the London *Times* was working against the repeal, and it is stated that strenuous efforts were being made elsewhere to defeat the measure.

The steamer *Nimrod*, bound from Liverpool to Cork, was driven upon the rocks on the Welsh coast, off St. David's Head, and quickly went to pieces. All on board, numbering 40 or 50 persons, were drowned. The disaster happened but a short distance from the shore, but it was impossible for any assistance to reach the wreck.

An explosion in the Burradon Coal pit, near North Shields, is supposed to have killed nearly 80 persons.

Dr. CHEEVER has addressed a letter to Dr. CANDLISH, thanking him for the sympathy and assistance which he has received from Scotland. Dr. CHEEVER says: "Almost at the very time when you were holding that grand meeting in Edinburgh, a mob of *union-savers*—that is, Pro-Slavery apologists—were burning me in effigy in the square near my church-door. But, by the blessing of God, we still maintain our position, and our free utterances of God's truth against the great sin. The exceedingly kind and timely aid from Scotland is most providential in connection with our persevering effort here against our enemies."

AUSTRIA.

The Austro-Russian Alliance—Financial.

The London *Morning Chronicle* adverts to its statement that the Austro-Russian treaty of alliance was prepared for signature on the terms published in its columns, but, owing to the determined attitude which had been taken against it, some modifications had been agreed upon, and the treaty would be carried out in a more harmless form. The *Chronicle* now states that Russia is not to aid Austria in Italy, but will act with her in any complication that may arise in regard to the countries on the Danube, or to affairs in Hungary. It also announces that the Prince of HESSE had quitted Vienna for St. Petersburg, with the draft of the modified treaty for signature.

In opposition to this, the *Daily News* asserts that the story of a reconciliation between the two Governments is a pure fiction.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of March 1, gives an official denial to the alleged alliance.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL also stated in the House of Commons that he had received a communication from the British Minister denying the truth of the report.

Notwithstanding these denials, the *Chronicle* persists in the truth of its original statements.

It was reported that the organization of the Imperial Council on a wider basis had received the sanction of the Emperor.

The debtor and creditor account of the National Bank for February contains the following items:

	Florins
Cash	64,430,000
Notes	461,636,000
Foreign bills	23,667,000
Bills discounted not yet due	33,000,000
Advances	52,667,000

BAVARIA.

The Ex-King LUDWIG has addressed the following letter to the Committee for erecting a monument to ARNDT:

MUNICH, Feb. 22, 1860.

I contribute joyfully towards a monument for ARNDT, the more joyfully as the statue of bronze is to be placed on the left bank of the Rhine of him who stood firm as bronze when storms swept over Germany. His writings gave consolation and strength when our beloved country was overrun by the enemy. That was half a century ago, and such a time now again threatens us; may it find all Germans united! Again will his words give us courage and strengthen us. I inclose 500 florins to the Committee. It is a praiseworthy and honorable task they have in hand to be occupied with ARNDT's monument. With respect,

LUDWIG

The learned Greek scholar and Philhellene, FRIEDRICH VON THIERSCH, died at Munich on the 25th inst. He was in his 76th year.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

A battalion of Spaniards had been surprised and defeated by the Moors in the neighborhood of the fortress of Melilla. 200 soldiers and 5 officers are said to have been killed, and 2 officers and about 200 men wounded.

It was stated that the Queen intended conferring the rank of Grandee of Spain of the first class, and the title of Marquis De los Castillejos, on Gen. PRIM.

Persecution of Colored People in the United States.

AN APPEAL TO CHRISTIANS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The following manifesto appears in the English papers:

"In consequence of a law passed by the Legislature of Arkansas, compelling the free colored people either to leave the State or to be enslaved, we, a number of exiles, driven out by this inhuman statute, who reached Ohio on the 3d of January, 1860, feeling a deep sense of the wrong done us, make this appeal to the Christian world. We appeal to you, as children of a common Father, and believers in a crucified Redeemer. To-day we are exiles, driven from the homes of our childhood, the scenes of our youth, and the burial-places of our friends. We are exiles; not that our hands have been stained with guilt, or our lives accused of crime. Our fault, in a land of liberty and churches, of baptisms and prayers, is, that in our veins flows the blood of an outcast race—a race oppressed by power and proscribed by prejudices; a race cradled in wrong and nurtured in oppression. In the very depth of Winter we have left a genial climate of sunny skies to be homeless strangers in the regions of the icy North. Some of the exiles have left children who were very dear; but to stay with them was to involve ourselves in a lifetime of slavery. Some left dear companions; they were enslaved, and we had no other alternative than slavery or exile. We were weak; our oppressors were strong; we were feeble, scattered, peeled; they being powerful, placed before us Slavery or banishment. We chose the latter. Poverty, trials, and all the cares incident to a life of free toil are better, far better than Slavery. From this terrible injustice we appeal to the moral sentiment of the world. We turn to the free North; but even here oppression tracks our steps. Indiana shuts her doors upon us. Illinois denies us admission to her prairie homes. Oregon refuses us an abiding place for the soles of our weary feet. And even Minnesota has our exclusion under consideration. In Ohio we found kind hearts; hospitality opened her doors; generous hands reached out a warm and hearty welcome. For this, may the God of the fatherless ever defend and bless them! And now, Christians, we appeal to you, as heirs of the same heritage and children of the same Father, to protest against this gross and inhuman outrage, which has been committed beneath the wing of the American Eagle, and in the shadow of the American Church. We ask you, by the love, the pity, and the mercy in the religion of Jesus Christ, that you will raise your voices and protest against this sin. Editors of newspapers, formers of public opinion, conductors of intelligence and thought, we entreat you to insert this appeal in your papers, and unite your voices against this outrage which disgraces our land, and holds it up to shame before the nations of the earth. We entreat you to move a wave of influence which will widen and spread through all the earth, and roll back and wash away this stain. Christian mothers, by our plundered cradles and child-bereft hearts, we appeal to you, and ask your protest. Christian fathers, by all the sacred associations that cluster around the name father, we appeal to you to swell the tide of indignation against our shameful wrongs. We appeal to the Church of Christ, among all nations, kindreds, tongues and people to protest against the inhumanity that has driven us from our homes and our kindred. Members of all political parties, we ask your protest, in the name of a common humanity, against this cruel act of despotism. Christian ministers, we appeal to you, in the name of Him who came "to preach good tidings to the meek, to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captive, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound," to lay before your congregations the injustice done us, and the wickedness of a system that tramples on the feeble, and crushes out the rights of the helpless. And we appeal to the God of the fatherless, and the Judge of the widow, that He will remember His word, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me;" that He will move the hearts of his children everywhere to unite their testimony against this unequaled iniquity that writes "property" on man; that chatelises the immortal mind; and makes merchandise of the deathless soul. We appeal to Him who does not permit a sparrow to fall to the ground unnoticed, to plead the cause of the poor and needy and set him at rest from him that puffeth at him.

Eliza Ann West, Redfork, Desha County, Ark.; Ann Eliza West, do.; Elizabeth Taylor West, do.; Agnes West, do.; Landy Waggoner, do.; Rachel Love, Napoleon, Ark.; Wm. H. Newcomb, do.; Henry McGrain, do.; Polly Taylor, Little Rock, Ark.; Caroline Parker, do.; Jane Thomson, do.; Nelly Grinton, do.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11.

Communications on the subject may be addressed to Rev. T. BOURNE (Foreign Secretary, African Civilization Society of New-York;) No. 15 Alfred-place, Store-street, W. C., London.

Speech of the Earl of Elgin.

THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY TREATY.

On the 1st inst. the freedom of the City of London was ceremoniously bestowed upon the Earl of ELGIN, in a gold snuff-box, valued at 100 guineas. In acknowledging the honor, his lordship said:

"Allow me, in answer to that enthusiatic applause with which you have received me, in the presence of my son, to express a hope that this will assure him how well, how kindly, and how generously the citizens of London know how to reward those who do their best to serve their country. [Hear, hear.] I need hardly say that I receive this beautiful casket, with the document which it contains, as one of the most precious memorials of my public life, or that I can hardly claim such a token of your esteem, or deserve the flattering terms in which the City Chamberlain has complimented me. Pleased as I feel—and I am bound to state that my feeling of gratitude is not without alloy, and that one portion of my public services which has been referred to, owing to the circumstances of the present time, contrasts unfavorably with the circumstances of the time when the vote of the corporation was taken, of which this ceremonial is the result—I cannot but feel that the freedom of the City of London was voted, not alone because I was Governor of Canada and Jamaica at important periods, but that my subsequent career is embraced in the vote. [Hear, hear.] In Canada I was principally engaged in establishing that principle of colonial self government—in trying an experiment, the success of which, I am bold to say, set at rest all perplexing doubts connected with the self-government of colonies, and which has bound the colonies to the mother country by ties far stronger and more durable than any that could be created by the rule of coercion. [Loud cheers.] I shall always look back with pleasure and gratification to that part of my public career connected with Canada—a career in which I devoted my energies to the establishment of a wide franchise, the promotion of education, the extension of trade and commerce, and the creation in that colony of a fitting home for free born Englishmen. [Loud cheers.] I may remind you that when I went to Washington, a British admiral and an American commodore were sailing on the coast, with instructions founded upon opposite conclusions, and that a single indiscreet act upon the part of one or the other of those naval officers might have brought on a conflict which would have involved us in all the horrors of war. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the Treaty of Washington, there has been a good deal of talk lately about Reciprocity Treaties; and I may say that if all such treaties work so satisfactorily as that between Great Britain and the United States, I think we shall not have much reason to complain of Reciprocity Treaties. [Cheers.] I happened to meet Mr. BUCHANAN, their Ambassador here, but now President of the United State, about two years after the conclusion of that treaty, walking in Hyde park, and said to him, "I hear, Mr. BUCHANAN, by the reports of the Chamber of Commerce at New-York, that the trade under the treaty has trebled." [Hear, hear.] He said, "Oh, that isn't what I hear. I hear it has quintupled"—[cheers]—so that that treaty has not acted prejudicially, at all events. [Hear, hear.] But it was not for this only that you have conferred the freedom of the city, nor merely because I concluded a treaty for opening to commerce the kingdom of Japan, but it was, I know, because it was hoped and believed that the treaty which had been entered into with the authorities of the Chinese Empire—would be the forerunner of a peaceful and prosperous trade with that Empire of 400 (00,000 people. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, I do not yet abandon that hope. [Cheers.] On the contrary, I have a firm conviction that it will be fulfilled at no distant period. [Renewed cheers.] But I cannot deny that a great calamity has happened to prostrate it for the present, although even that calamity was marked by circumstances which rank it among the great deeds of heroism.

London Money Market.

The demand for Money had become more active, both at the Bank and in the open market. The supply, however, at the discount houses continued ample.

On the Stock Exchange the rate for short loans advanced from two to four per cent, owing to sudden pressure to meet the payments of the 4th.

The Stock market had been heavy, and Consols had slightly given way. The closing price on the 2d was 94⅝@94¾, for both money and account. The market was unfavorably affected by the Emperor NAPOLEON's speech, as it was considered indicative of a continuance of the present agitation.

Notwithstanding a slight renewal of gold withdrawals from the Bank of England the weekly statement shows an increase in the bullion of £18,117.

MESSRS. BARING, BROS. & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 2¼d.; Dollars, 5s. 2½d.; Eagles, 76s. 4d., nominal.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 3, 1860.

COTTON—The Brokers' circular says: "The dullness that prevailed last week has been somewhat increased during the present by advices of continued low receipts at the American ports, coupled with a change of wind, which has brought in an import of 182,811 bales; the demand during the week has been only moderate, and as holders, in some instances, have been anxious sellers, prices of all American under 6¾d. are irregular and fully ⅛d ₰ lb. lower, whilst the better grades nearly maintain previous rates." The week's business has been 55,570 bales, including 1 600 taken by speculators and 9,150 by exporters. The sales yesterday, Friday, were about 8,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export, closing quiet and steady at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	7¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7¾d.
Fair Uplands	7
Middling Orleans	6⅞d.
Middling Mobiles	6¾d.
Middling Uplands	6¾d.

Stock on hand 726,150 bales, including 609,760 American. Some authorities report a rather more general demand during the last two days.

Trade at Manchester has been quiet, but prices are steady. Yesterday there was rather more business doing, and a cheerful tone prevailed.

BREADSTUFFS—MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a generally dull trade in all descriptions of Breadstuffs. Flour is held for full rates, and in some cases for a slight advance, but the demand is not active. Sales at 23s.@29s. Wheat in the most limited inquiry at previous rates. Red Western 9s 9d @ 10s. 1d.; Southern, 10s @ 10s 6d.; White, 10s. 6d. @ 12s. Corn scarcely inquired for, and nominally unaltered; Yellow, 33s @ 33s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef continues in fair demand, but it is freely met, and in some cases at a slight decline. Pork steady. Bacon in rather less demand, but prices firm. Cheese, more doing, and fine rather dearer. Lard in good request at 57s. for old, to 61s. 6d. for retail lots of very fine. Tallow quiet. Butchers' Association, 60s @ 60s. 6d. ₰ cwt.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull. Pots, 29s. 6d @ 31s for old and new; Pearls, 33s. Sugar quiet, and Brazils rather lower. Coffee quiet on the spot but floating cargoes in some demand. Rice quiet, but firm; sales of 350 tcs. of Carolina to arrive at 23s. 9d. @ 25s. Linseed Cakes—Sales of American at £10 @ £10 2s. 6d. Jute in good request at an advance of 10s. ₰ ton. A fair business in Cod Oil, at £36 on the spot and to arrive. Seal, £34 @ £35. Sperm, £98. Linseed Oil quiet, at £28 @ £28 10s., and £29 for future delivery. Rosin steady, at 4s 6d. for common and 4s 9d @ 9s. 6d. for medium to fine. Spirits of Turpentine lower, under advices of considerable shipments; sales at 36s. @ 36s. 6d. Tea quiet, but unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report the Corn market dull but without change in prices. Iron steady; Bars and Rods, £5 10s @ £5 15s; Scotch Pigs, 59s. 6d. Sugars quiet and unchanged. Coffee in small supply and firm. Tallow steady at 60s. 3d. for Y. C. on the spot. Tea in fair demand but Congous about 3d. lower. Spirits of Turpentine slow of sale at 37s. 6d. Rice in demand but business restricted by the higher prices asked. Linseed Cakes in good request at full prices; New-York do's; £10 15s.; Boston bags, £10 7s. 6d. Fish Oils unchanged. Sperm held at £98; Cod, £35 10s.; Linseed Oil on the spot call at 27s. 3d @ 27s 6d., but for delivery up to end of year, large sales at 28s @ 28s. 9d. Wool—The periodical sales had commenced with fair competition, at fully the prices of November sales.

HAVRE MARKET (For the week ending Feb. 28, inclusive)—Cotton dull and tending downward; sales of the week 3 725 bales, at 105c. for New-Orleans *tres ordinaire* and 99c. for *bas*. Stock on hand 169 000 bales. Wheat flat, but prices maintained, and in some cases rather higher. Ashes very dull, but prices well supported. Coffee firm. Hides active, and very firm. Whale Oil drooping. Rice in steady demand, at previous rates. Sugar quiet, but firm. Tallow and Lard—Sales unimportant. Whalebone flat, at previous quotations.

Very Latest by the Asia.

STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, Saturday, March 3—P. M.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* states that negotiations are now pending, the object of which is to bring about a meeting at Olmutz of the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Prince Regent of Prussia.

The *Patrie* says that the paragraph in the Emperor's speech alluding to the views of France with regard to the frontiers of the Alps, excited enthusiastic applause. One of the Turin journals announces that a French camp is to be formed in the vicinity of Pavia. The Electoral Committee of Florence has requested the electors not to require of candidates any other pledge than to support the annexation.

PARIS, Saturday, March 3.

The *Moniteur* contains a message from M. THOUVENEL to the French ambassador at Turin. M. THOUVENEL *proposes the complete annexation of Parma and Modena to Sardinia; the vicarial government of Romagna by Sardinia, in the name of the Holy See, and the reestablishment of Tuscany in her poatical and territorial autonomy.* France would not only support this combination in a Conference or Congress, but would also proclaim that no foreign intervention be allowed to attack it. France would, at no price, assume the responsibility of any other policy.

The annexation of Savoy and Nice to France becomes a necessity, and would also protect Switzerland. France, however, does not wish to force the will of the inhabitants, and would consult the great Powers. France desires universal suffrage in Italy, but this England abstains from advising, and the existing Governments of Central Italy think it useless to appeal again to a vote of the inhabitants. M. THOUVENEL makes the above proposals to Sardinia, and forwards a copy of the dispatch to Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

TURIN, Friday, March 2.

A circular of Count CAVOUR to the Diplomatic agents abroad calls attention to an Austrian circular which orders the forced enlistment for penitentiary discipline of all Venetians whose antecedents appear hostile to Austria. This expression allows the whole male population to be so classed. Count CAVOUR draws the attention of the Austrian foreign minister to this matter. The *Opinione* asserts that Count CAVOUR has given his reply on the subject of the settlement of the affairs of Central Italy, by bringing forward the motives which prevent the Sardinian Government from accepting the counsels given, and requesting France to agree to the annexation, should the inhabitans affirm it by their wishes.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

NEW CASTLE, Saturday, March 3.

Up to 5 o'clock this morning only 16 of the bodies had been recovered of the victims of the Barraton Colliery explosion. The total number of lives supposed to be lost is 73; 31 escaped.

BRAZIL.

The *Oneida*, which arrived at Lisbon on Thursday, brings advices from Rio Janeiro to the 7th of February. Exchange on London 24½@¾. She brings drafts to the amount of £550,000. Prices of coffee good—6,400 to 6,500.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

MARCH 3.—Sugar market quiet. COFFEE firm; little doing. RICE; good inquiry: market firm. SALTPETRE flat.

Tallow market steady, 60s. spot; 56s. April, June; 63s. last three months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday.—Put in, Rienzi, from Moulmein; Palmyra, from Glasgow for New-York, leaky; Inkermann, from London for Calcutta, leaky.

GARNOCK, Saturday.—Arrived, Missouri from Mobile.

LEGAL NOTICES.

KINGS COUNTY COURT.—CHARLES W. LYNDE, Plaintiff, against GEORGE A. VAN BOKELEN and MARY his wife DANIEL VAN VOORHIS and STEPHEN HAYNES, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 355 Fulton-st. Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 1st 1860.

MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the Kings County Clerk's office, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 3d day of March 1860.—Dated March 1st 1860.

MORSE & LYNDE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh17-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE C. PEIRCE against JOSEPH FINCH and MARY FINCH his wife, heirs at law of JOHNSON and REBECCA B. JAMES his wife, OCTAVIUS COIT an infant under the age of 14 years, by JOHN W. GOODWIN, his Guardian ad litem, ROBERT ROOSEVELT, Executor of SAMUEL PRICE, deceased, SAMUEL PRICE, WILLIAM BEACH, WILLIAM BEACH, THOMAS J. PRICE, HENRY C. VAN ETEN, JOHN MANNING and JEREMIAH CRAIG.—Summons.—To OCTAVIUS COIT the infant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the first day of February, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 277 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York March 9 1860.

WILLIAM S. HASSALL,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 237 Broadway, N. Y.

mh10-law6wS*

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—JOHN COLEMAN and ISAAC A. NEDILES, Executors of ANTHONY DEY, deceased. Surrogate's order to limit creditors. Dated this 9th day of February, 1860. On application of the above-named executors, it is ordered that said executors give public notice to the creditors of the said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson, for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the *American Standard*, a newspaper printed and published in Jersey City in this State, and also in the New-York *Tribune*, for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said executors. By order,

E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

N. B.—Claims to be presented to A. DEY, Jr., No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES A BOORMAN against FREDERICK W. RHINELANDER and EDWIN A. POST—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was Feb. 7, 1860, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 34 Pine-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand and five hundred dollars ($4,500,) with interest from the fourth (4th) day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb 7, 1860.

JOHN L. SUTHERLAND,
Plff's Att'y.

f10-law12wS*

COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—HANNAH MILLS, Plaintiff, against GEORGE RILEY and MARY E. RILEY his wife, GEORGE W. LEE, New-Dorp Village, the Atlantic Cotton Mills, George Peabody, Junius S. Morgan, Charles G. Gooch Fareham Z Tucker assignee, JOHN S. Wright, Ephraim P. Whitman and Eben Wright, defendants.—Summons.—To Octavius Coit defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the town of Southfield in said county, on the 18th day of January, 1860 and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at Port Richmond, in the town of Northfield and County of Richmond, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 1860

A. DE GROOT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh17-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES Waddell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of P. JAMES G. OVER, No. 6 Wall-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 4th day of September next. Dated, New York, the 5th day of March 1860.

PHILIP I. BEADY, Executor.
ELIZABETH KOEN, Executrix.

mh10-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS CINIFFE, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 9th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 30th day of December, 1859.

JAMES McMILLAN, Executor.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co. No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.

ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

s12-law6mS*

AGRICULTURAL.

FERTILIZER'S.

MAPES'
NITROGENIZED
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

$4 per bag, 160 pounds.

$50 per ton, 2 000 pounds.

GUANO, BONE SAWINGS, &c., &c,
AT MAPES'
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED
WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 126 and 128 Nassau-st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., N.Y.

PERUVIAN GUANO NO. 1,
SUPER PHOSPHATE
OF LIME, BONE DUST, &c., for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at lowest market prices. Send for a circular.

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

DELLHAM FARM SEEDING POTATOES for sale, at $4 per single barrel and $3 per barrel for ten barrels. They are large, white, mealy, prolific, fine flavored, the earliest known and warranted not to rot in any soil. Apply to R. L. PELL, No. 1 St. John's Park, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge, 8.30 and 11 A. M., 2.30 and 8.30 P. M.
For White Plains, 2.30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 8.15 P. M., from White-st. Depot.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot.
For Millerton 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail, and 3.30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6.40 and 9.30 A. M. and 3.40 P. M.
White Plains, 8 and 7.20 A. M., 4.50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4.10 P. M., express train.

The 9 A. M. Mail and 3.30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8.15 A. M., and from 1 to 2.40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4.30 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5.30 P. M. From Pier No. 1, North River, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4.30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11.30 A. M. train from Pier No. 1, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7.30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4.30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3.45 and 6.40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7.30 A. M. and 12.20 and 3.20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6.15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9.30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-st. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6.15 and 10.10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 8.15 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cananaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3.30 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6.30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE

Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M. North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Lyonsdale at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30 and 6 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS
AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

Opinion of nearly all the greatest and most prominent Musicians and Artists regarding these Instruments:

The undersigned having personally examined and practically tested the improvement in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That as a result of the said improvement the voice of the Piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by Steinway's improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger, and much better prolonged, than that realized in any other Piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. Steinway as most novel ingenious and important. No Piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe:

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JAS. M. HATTON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEORGE W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,
	And many others.

Each Instrument warranted for the term of three years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York.

CHICKERING & SONS,

Manufacturers of
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.

C. & Sons have been awarded a Thirty-five Prize Medal for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

Also for sale:
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS and CABINET ORGANS,
For Parlors, Churches, Vestries and Lodges,
At Wholesale and Retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO FORTES.

HAINES BROS. having completed their new factory, giving them doubly increased facilities, will now be enabled to furnish their instruments both wholesale and retail, at the lowest possible prices, and without delay.

An examination of these pianos may prove greatly to the interest of purchasers. Salesroom, No. 626 Broadway, adjoining Laura Keene's. Manufactories, 21st-av., corner of 21st-st.

Mr. F. G. Mathews has charge of our business at No. 626 Broadway. HAINES BROS.

Pianos for hire, and if purchased amount paid as rent deducted.

1828. T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1828.

Established in 1828

Formerly Duboi & Stodart & Duboi, Bacon & Chambers, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av. opposite the Cooper Institute, New-York.

IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG, IRON FRAME PIANOS.

An elegant overstrung, iron frame, 7-octave, carved Piano $385.

One elegant overstrung, iron frame, double round Piano $300.

Second-hand Pianos, in good repair, at $75, $85, $95, $100, $110, $125, $145, $150 and $175.

Pianos hired. Allowance on hire if purchased.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVERSTRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.
Near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.

TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN DECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG & VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal at a late Fair.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANOS.

J. & C. FISCHER have completed a 7¼ overstrung piano, combining the power and volume of tone of the grand piano, with the advantage of being handsomer, and more suitable form for the parlor, at about half the cost. The public are invited to examine this splendid upright piano, at our Wareroom, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

J. M. PELTON.

Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on instalments.

THE DUCROS PATENT OR VIOLIN PIANO.—GRANDS, RICHORDS AND FORTZ DETAILS, WITH THE OVER-STRUNG BASS.—These pianos have created so great a sensation in the musical world during the past year, that jealous competitors have made it a business to anathematize them, knowing that the principles on which they are made *are the only correct ones* and that they are daily growing in favor with the intelligent and unprejudiced public. The constant efforts of unscrupulous competitors to injure the good name of the Briggs pianos, by misrepresentations, and the influence of hired agents and donation commissions to *drummers*, while at the same time they are copying all the improvements made on false and unscientific principles show how formidable a competitor it has become. This constant abuse by the unscrupulous portion of the trade and their agents throughout the country, is the best evidence that these pianos are fast superseding the old style of instruments. The public are invited to call and see them at the office of the Briggs Piano Company, No. 543 Broadway between Spring and Prince sts.

S. B. BRIGGS, Patentee and Inventor.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—THE UNDERSIGNED having been established nearly 40 years in the manufacture of piano-fortes, have now for sale some of their own superior instruments both as regard tone and finish. These instruments are warranted for five years, and the prices are as low as the same

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS, FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, IN BROOKLYN.

The subscriber offers for sale:
25 lots of land fronting on Lafayette-av.
30 lots of land fronting on Greene-av.
36 lots of land fronting on Gates-av.
36 lots of land fronting on Hous'on-av., or Hall-st.
40 lots of land fronting on Prescott place.
All the above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the churches and best improvements on Clinton and Washington avs., and Fulton av. Railroad.
Also, 40 lots on Washington and Park avs.
The streets and avenues are all 70 feet, graded and paved, affording the advantages of city and country combined; one and a half miles distant from the ferries, easily accessible by the city railroads. A low rate of taxation and railroad fare, and the introduction of water of unequaled purity, renders Brooklyn one of the most desirable residences in the land.
The whole of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, where good improvements are made.
The lots will be sold under re trictions as to the character of improvements, and afford an opportunity for gentlemen to secure, at moderate expense, desirable residences in one of the most eligible and healthy locations to be obtained.
For maps and further information, apply to
FISHER HOWE,
No. 160 Front-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The fine English basement brown-stone house No. 102 East 21st, Gramercy Park. Possession may be had at once. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 490 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A farm containing about thirty-five acres, two miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabeth City, with a good house, barn-house and stables nearly new thereon, and all in good order. Abundance of fruit and shade trees upon the place.
Also, a farm of about ninety acres, situated on the New-Jersey Railroad, one hour's ride from Jersey City.
SEATON ISLAND PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Containing about one acre and a quarter of land.
The house—which is large and commodious, containing sixteen rooms; also closets, pantries store-rooms, &c., with gas throughout; surrounded by shrubbery, choice and fruit trees of the finest varieties—is situated on Richmond Terrace, about three minutes' walk from the ferry landing. On the place are a large stable, bathing and out-houses, a well of the finest water, &c. Terms easy. Further particulars given, and plans shown.
ALSO, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A two-story and attic residence on Richmond Terrace, four minutes' walk from the ferry; contains fourteen rooms, exclusive of closets, store rooms, &c., with all the modern improvements, and gas throughout. On the place is a conservatory, stable, &c. There is about three-quarters of an acre of land, good well, fruit and shade trees.
ALSO, TO LET OR LEASE—Two elegant three-story houses, situated on Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, two minutes' walk from the ferry landing. Hot and cold water and gas throughout. Each house contains fourteen rooms, with closets, store and bath rooms, besides. Good well of water, &c.
ALSO, TO LET—A neat two-story cottage on Franklin-av., New-Brighton, containing nine rooms, &c. Good views of the Kills, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry landing.
ALSO, FOR SALE—Several desirable houses on Murray Hill.
Also, FOR SALE OR LEASE—A handsome cottage, with two acres of ground, on the Clove Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Factory ville ferry landing; contains twelve rooms, two story and attic; well of fine water, also good stable and out-houses. For further particulars apply to A. K. FOSTER & CO.,
No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front houses Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place, lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 103 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 30 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE,—HOUSE NO 15 WEST THIRTY-second-st., near 5th-av. Is 25 by 50 feet, with extension to feet more, lot full size. The house is four-story, brown-stone front, has all the conveniences, and is in perfect order. Immediate possession can be had. Can be seen from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. The street is Belgian paved, built up with first-class houses, and six lines of omnibuses a nd one of cars pass within 400 feet. For terms, &c. apply to I. R. PETERS, 82 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS house No. 158 West 49th-st., near Broadway. The house is three stories, basement and cellar, brown stone stoop and trimmings, and replete with every improvement. Price $8,000; $3 000 cash, balance on mortgage. Rent to a good tenant, $650. Apply to the owner, J. W. SOYCE, at the Public School in 47th-st., Yorkville, or to B. JONES, northeast corner of 7th-av. and 46th-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE—A double frame house, 36x30, containing 15 rooms, substantially built, with slate roof and filled in with brick; eligibly situated on Gates-av., near Ridge-av., within 8 to 15 lots. There is a near two-story building, 32x20, which is adapted for light manufacturing purposes, or can be altered for dwellings. The above property is in a highly improving and salubrious neighborhood, and will be disposed of below its value. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—WILL be sold at a bargain, the beautiful four-story brown stone English basement house, (with furniture if desired,) all in perfect order, just painted and papered, and contains well built, with every modern convenience, south side, near 7th-av., being a first-class location and residence. For terms, &c., inquire of
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 57 West 26th-st. a few doors west of 6th-av.; the house is brick, three story and basement, with extension on rear, court yard in front, and pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, handy to the 6th av. cars or Broadway stages. For particulars, inquire of C. L. STEWART, No. 29 West 26th-st., from 4 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four tories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square, in 23d st., a brown stone, English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture; from a cash purchaser, will take $17,500 without furniture; a mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine st.; or address BOX No. 3,629 Post-office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner, the deed of Lexington-av., would take in part payment building mat-rial. Apply at No. 190 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high basement, brown stone houses, on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.; and one on 30th-st., adjoining. They are first-class in every respect, and are situate and prices according. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, DAVID B. KNAPP, No. 161 Orchard-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN stone-front house and lot for sale, on Murray-hill. House built by day's work, and contains all modern improvements. Will take a first class tenement house in part payment. Apply to B. PARKHURST, No. 271 Lexington-av., before 10 A. M., or after 4 P. M., or at No. 11 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO HANDSOME cottages on 140th and 141st sts., between Broadway and 11th-av., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, a three-story house in 31st st., between 6th and 7th avs., just finished, with all modern improvements. Rent 0 each, $500. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, 1,093 Broadway.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class three-story and cabic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order situate in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & RODMAN, 44 Corneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS, FOUR STORY, brown stone-front houses, with the modern improvements, parlor and hall doors and stairs black walnut, front blinds mahogany, and one of the best sites on Murray hill, No. 9 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

CHURCH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE Church corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., a substantial brick building, in perfect order, on a lot 50x90. Apply to DAVID PEARSON, No. 39 1st-av.; ALEX. MCKENZIE, No. 1 Tompkins Market; or THOS. DENHOLM, No. 384 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SIX LOTS, WITH stable, at Carmansville, five minutes from depôt; twelve trains a day; has gas, hot and cold water; grounds well laid out, fine shade trees, good view of river; terms easy. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-class brown-stone house and lot, No 48 West 21st st.; full size built in the most substantial manner. For particulars, inquire on the premises, between 5th and 6th avs.; house nearly completed.

VALUABLE LOT ON WHITE-ST. FOR SALE—No 42 between Church-st. and Broadway. Size, 25x100. House large, well built, and easily converted into a store.
S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 111 West 21st-st. It is first-class in every respect; is in perfect order, and has the modern improvements, and is handsomely furnished. Apply to HENRY BOWERS, Jr., No. 32 Cortlandt.

$9,000.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop brick dwelling house, No. 122 East 19th-st., 20 feet wide, containing all the modern improvements. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, church, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE.—THREE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on north side 44th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway. Terms easy. Inquire of RAYNOR & BLANCHWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane st., a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—A BRICK FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house No. 321 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs; 18 by 50 feet; lot 100; in perfect order and for sale cheap. Terms easy. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No 126 2d-av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 20 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FARMS—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR COUNTRY houses in all approved and new styles, or made to order complete, working plans and specifications, as low as $5 each, by J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, 193 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GENTEEL FURNISHED DWELLING AND TWO LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Location State-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., Brooklyn; house 25 feet front, 55 feet deep, and three stories above ground; was built for owner's own use by day's work, under the constant supervision of a Boston carpenter, in 1857. For warmth, and thoroughly substantial construction, and convenience for a genteel family residence it is believed to be second to none in the city. The situation is quiet, and within five minutes' walk of the Atlantic-st. ferry, and within half a square of the Court, Fulton, and Atlantic-st. cars. The house has an iron verandah and balcony in front and a piazza in the rear, overlooking the connecting lot, of full size, handsomely improvece as a flower and fruit garden, with a variety of the choicest grape vines in bearing condition, peach, pear, cherry trees &c. The house contains twelve rooms, with every modern convenience; is well furnished throughout, and the whole establishment will be sold for considerably less than its actual value. Possession at any time. Apply at No. 107 State-st.

FOR SALE.—A FRAME COTTAGE DWELLING house, No. 143 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, with gas throughout, water, bath room, range, &c. Lot 80-100 feet, a garden of choicest fruit trees, vines and shrubbery, near the Fulton-av. and Atlantic st. cars, and is one of the most desirable residences in Brooklyn. A part of the furniture will be sold if desired, and additional ground adjoining may be had if wanted. A large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if preferred. Inquire on the premises.

A BARGAIN—TERMS EASY—TWO-STORY, attic and basement house, conveniently arranged for two families; lot 25x100, stable in rear; location No. 68 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av.; price $3,000, $1,000 on mortgage; for a part of balance, lumber or coal would be received in payment. For particulars call at No. 30 Portland-av., north of Lafayette-av., after To'clock P. M.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—FIVE three-story, high-basement brick houses, with counter cellars, 12 rooms, 7 marble mantels, gas and gas fixtures; good location; modern built; four minutes' walk to Peck-slip Ferry. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Inquire of S. W. DISBROW, No. 32 South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETween 4th and Madison avs., two of the best built four-story stone-front houses in the City, finished with black walnut stairs, rosewood doors, &c. Call and see. Also, two good houses in 39th-st., west of Lexington-av., four-story stone fronts. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE.—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NO. 151 West 11th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs. The house is first-class in every respect, built of brick, 4 stories high, 21 5x54 feet, with court-yard in front. Is in complete order, and has been occupied by the present owner only. Lot 103 feet 3 inches. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

A VERY NEAT FRAME HOUSE, IN THE cottage style, in Brook yn, Skillman-st. between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., third house in the row; will be sold low to an immediate purchaser. 11 rooms and sub-cellar; house 20x30, lot 100 feet; heater and gas; price, $3,200; only $700 wanted down. Apply on the premises, or THOS. LIPPIATT, No. 64 Nassau st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—THREE new three-story and basement brick houses, elegantly finished, with extra lots attached, on east side of Hall-st., next north of Gates-av., in the immediate vicinity of Clinton and Washington avs., and close to Fulton-av. cars; also, two cottages on Quincy-st., a few doors east of Bedford-av.
S. EDDY & CO.,
No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN, TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—Two houses, three-story brick, near cars, Brooklyn; also, a first-class brown-stone house, three-story and four dwellings, all in good order. Several cottage houses to let. Apply at Wall st. Ferry, Brooklyn, and No. 51 Liberty-st., to JOHN BALLNERD.

CORNER HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVENUE—FOR SALE OR TO LET—An elegantly furnished house, with a stable on the corner of 5th av., north of 14th st. For further particulars, and cards to view the premises, inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots each, on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms very easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ANY FAMILY WANTING A GENteel house, as well built and convenient as any other on this island, will do well to look at No. 407 4th-st., (Albion-place.) Two thousand can remain on mortgage; balance in other property in or near the City.
J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

LOTS ON SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH STS. FOR SALE—Thirty lots, being 375 feet on 17th st., and running through to 18th-st. and commencing 150 feet west from 6th-av.; and all but 10 per cent, may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 42 Pine st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY furnished house, of extra dimensions, on Gramercy Park, in perfect order throughout. For further particulars and cards to view the house, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGE—Three three-story and basement brick houses, Nos. 88, 90, and 92 East 32d-st., near Lexington av; one half can remain on mortgage, the balance would be taken in merchandise. Apply to the owner, No. 458 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE TWO-STORY AND basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, situated on DeKalb av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Inquire of WM. H. BOAG, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON BROOKLYN Heights for sale cheap and on easy terms, or exchange for house up town. Address R. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FOUR CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—On 92d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., overlooking the Park and East River, on the grade and free from rock. Address W. A. COLLINS, Box 3,888 Post-office.

FOR SALE, WITH A BUILDER'S LOAN, OR FOR EXCHANGE—Five lots on 57th st., near 1st-av. Apply to P. R. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR PROperty in New-York or vicinity, an elegant residence in Syracuse, N. Y. For description apply to S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st. N. Y.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE BEAUtiful Valley of Virginia to County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful village of Canandaigua, Geneva, and Vienna and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 85 acres of choice land 10 of which are well timbered. The dwelling and out houses are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment, and the use of the Salt Water Baths, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village lots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments, or will be exchanged for productive property in this City. Apply to E. H. CHILDS, No. 14 Pine-st., or THOS. M. TUFFILL, No. 386 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM, CONTAINING 75 acres, situated in Westchester County, 18 miles from the City Hall, within one mile of a depôt, and two miles of six do., ots; suitably divided into plow, meadow and pasture land; has four acres orchard containing about 400 choice fruit trees, and a great variety of other small fruits; is well watered by a never failing stream running through both sides of it; also, well fenced with substantial stone wall, and necessary outbuildings, and dwelling house in good order, and a small house for gardener. Churches of various denominations and also schools in the adjoining villages. For further particulars inquire of BILLMAN & NESTELL, No. 96 Chambers-st., or of D. J. BILLMAN, on the premises, 2 miles from Yonkers, one half mile from the New-Haven Railroad, and two miles from Brookville Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with good dock; bath-house, &c.; a fish-pond well stocked with trout; outbuildings ample and convenient, ice-house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place location healthy, and within a short distance of Post office and stage route to railroad. Also, a farm of 76 acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile front on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I.
EDWARD H. SMITH.

FARM AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD WITHout reserve, by M. THOMAS & SONS, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, a superior farm of 184 acres—one of the best in Bucks County, Pa., 26 miles from Philadelphia. It will be divided into three or four small farms, if desired by purchasers. For full description see *New-York Courier and Enquirer*. Terms easy. For further information apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 37 Exchange st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM SITUATE IN THE VILlage of White Plains, Westchester county, containing 24 acres of land, tastefully wooded and occupied by Wm. Barker. On said premises is a two-story frame house with suitable outbuildings. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway, New-York City; UNDERHILL HALSTED, Rye, or JOHN FLANAGAN, Lowerville, opposite the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 118 ACRES, 20 MILES from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad, and 10 miles from the depôt at railway city. Trains leave hourly. The land is high, rolling, well watered and commanding an extensive view of the city and adjacent country. The buildings comprise a two-story dwelling, tenant house, ice-house and all buildings necessary for farm purposes, all in complete order. Inquire of L. M. PERKINS on the premises, or of J. E. ALLEN, No. 115 Fulton st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 34 ACRES FINELY situated in Bergen County, N. J. eight miles from the Fulton Ferry, and on the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one mile from the depôt at the Hackensack Bridge. Terms easy. For further particulars address C. C., Box No. 172 *Times* office, or inquire of Mrs. D. CHRISTIE, at the Fort Lee station on the Northern Railroad.

FARM FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-FOUR acres, 2½ mile north of Poughkeepsie on the main road to Hyde Park; arable and meadow land; well watered &c.; from its location rapidly increasing in value. Inquire of RUSSELL LIVINGSTON, on the premises, or of A. H. LIVINGSTON, No. 197 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A most beautiful country residence, containing 109 acres; 35 acres wood land; balance under a high state of cultivation, in Westchester County, forty-six miles from this City. Apply to HAINES BROTHERS, Piano-forte manufactory, 22-av. and 21st-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 39 acres, beautifully situated on the Passaic River, with 600 feet river front, only 1¾ miles from Paterson, and 35 minutes' from Jersey City by cars. Fine fishing, boating and bathing. Free and clear.
C. BROWN, No. 16 Bond-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FARM ON Long Island. 1 mile from Jamaica, containing 87 acres, good buildings, farming utensils, &c. Apply to JOHN HOOPE, No. 271 Broadway.

NEW IN BRICK CHURCH FOR SALE—Rev. Drs. Spring and Hoge, pastors—one of the best in the church. Address B., Box No. 663 Post-o ce.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A very beautiful and rural retreat, situated at South Yonkers, about one mile from the Hudson River Railroad. The house is in very convenient and has every arrangement to secure the comfort of the family. Stables and out buildings complete. About six acres of ground, in good condition, with plenty of choice fruit. The neighborhood is excellent, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery unsurpassed. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 5th av.

TWO DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—On the west bank of the Passaic River, one mile north of Belleville, where are four churches, schools &c.; is 25 minutes there are four churches, schools &c.; is 25 minutes drive to N. York, Erie R., 30 minutes to Newark, and 10 miles to Jersey City and Hoboken; each contains about forty acres in very high state of cultivation with about 600 and 800 feet river front; one has a large brown-tone two-story house with frame additions; the other, a 1½-story comfortable house, with 8 rooms and other outbuildings; they stand about 400 feet from river and road, with dock privileges for 200 ton vessels. They have fine lawns and plenty ornamental and fruit trees; is in a good neighborhood and very healthy location. Terms very easy. Apply on the premises or address at Belleville, Essex County, N. J., ISAAC S. VAN WINKLE or HENRY DUNCAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New Hamburgh and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures in three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The outbuildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables, ice house well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let with or without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 13 East 25th-st.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.—The above property is offered for sale, or will be leased to a desirable tenant for a term of years, together with about seventy acres of land adjoining, in lawn, meadow, pasture and woodland.
Belmont Hall is situated on the summit of Schooley's Mountain, near the famed Spring, two miles from the Morris and Essex Rail road, and a few miles from the Central Railroad, N. J. The house will comfortably accommodate 250 guests; is furnished throughout in the best manner. On the premises are ten-pin alleys, billiard saloon, laundries, ice house, stables, &c. Possession on 1st April, or before.
For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm, situated at Rye, Westchester County, two miles N. W. from Rye Depôt, in an improving and desirable neighborhood, on the White Plains Road. There are 96 acres of land, in orchard, meadow and woodland, a large vegetable garden, well cultivated and with fruits and flowers in abundance. The buildings are all new, and consist of two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other outbuildings. There are eight head of fine stock which, with farming implements, fixtures, crops, &c., will be included in the sale of the place, and all at a bargain, if applied for soon, to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 84 South-st., New-York

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE, commodious dwelling-house, with out-buildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by railroad, the depôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation, and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. HICKMAN, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Paisley Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT COLD SPRING, COWN.—The house is large, built in the best manner, and in perfect order. Carriage-house, barn and other out-buildings thoroughly built, and conveniently arranged; about 20 acres of land attached. The place is in the village, one mile from the railway station and steamboat landing. Four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are laid out handsomely with forest, evergreen and fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Inquire of
D. CHADWICK, Lyme, Conn.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Elizabeth, N. J. The house is new, and substantially built, containing seven rooms, including kitchen and laundry, with gas-pipes, carriage-house and stable, a well of excellent water, fruit orchard, garden, &c; 4 acres of land of excellent quality. This property is situated one mile from the depôt of the New Jersey and New-Jersey Central Railroads, and near the residence of F. S. Chetwood, Esq., and surrounded by the improvements in the City. For further particulars apply to the subscriber near the premises, or at No. 62 Murray-st. R. T. HAINES.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT near Rye depôt, Westchester County, containing 73 acres, with fine garden and orchard. The dwelling-house is two story and attic high, 38x40, with wing attached, handsomely situated, well built, and in perfect order. The barns, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, &c., are all nearly new, and conveniently arranged. Also, a small place, about 5 acres, with two dwellings, near Hart's Corner, on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, 43 Wall st., Jauncey-court.

COTTAGES TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, in the town of Westchester, adjacent to the subscriber's residence. Two very neat cottages with some four or five acres or more of ground. Fine gardens, grapevines, &c., surrounded with choice fruit. One has 14 and the other 9 rooms; both are within 14 miles of the City Hall, only one hour's ride from 26th-st. by Harlem Railroad, one and a half hours by turnpike. Location healthy; near schools, &c. Rent $400 and $500. JAS. CONNER, 20 Beekman-st.

HYDE PARK.—FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK, on the Hudson, a plot of about 90 acres, located on the beautiful plain near Messrs. Jas. Borman, D. B. Fuller, D. S. Wheeler, Borell, Langdon, and others, extending from the post road to the river. The plot was selected by a gentleman on which to erect his house for country residence. Having changed his plans, he now offers it for sale at about $250 per acre. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A country-seat of 26 acres, on the Sound, within an hour of the City, *via* New-Haven Railroad; access by steamer in the Summer season. The house is a fine, large modern-built one, about 50 feet square, containing 11 bed-rooms. A new stable and carriage-house is now being built on the premises. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Location perfectly healthy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER County, 22 miles from New-York by Harlem Railroad, a first-class country residence with four acres of land. The house is large and comfortable, built of stone, has modern conveniences; the place is easy of access, has carriage house and stable, with other outhouses. Also an excellent garden with a variety of young fruit trees. The place is but a short distance from the depôt, near church and excellent schools, and in a healthy section of the county. Apply to
A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 762 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY in the village of Canandaigua, in Ontario County, N. Y., consisting of a spacious dwelling house, equally adapted for a large or small family, with all the surroundings as pleasure grounds, garden, orchard and meadow, 4 acres in all; it is on Main-st., and within a few rods of the court-house, post-office, county offices, depôt, four places of Protestant worship, &c., &c. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF PELHAM, Westchester County, 16 miles from New-York, within the limits of the Railroad or steamboat to New-Rochelle, a beautiful location for a gentleman's country seat, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, containing 20 acres of choice land, with a good selection of choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. A fine river view with good fishing and sailing. For terms, inquire of JAS. HINMAN, near the premises, or C. M. HINMAN, No. 45 Pearl-st., New York.

TO LET—THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION CORner of Fourth-av. and E. sts., Greenpoint, L. I. The house is about 40x60 feet, with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold and shower baths, &c., and commands a fine view of the East River. It is within one minute's walk of the horse-cars to either Brooklyn Ferry and five minutes' walk of the Greenpoint Ferry. The garden has eight lots, is beautifully laid out and filled with choice plants, fruit trees and grape vines. Rent $700 per annum. For further particulars apply to WM. EDGAR BIRD & CO. No. 218 Front-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH CONN., 18 miles from the depôt, the residence of Wm. Whit, Esq., containing 12½ acres of land in a high state of cultivation, which will be divided to suit purchasers. The house is 2 story and attic, about 24x40, with wing 18x32, well built and in good order, handsomely situated, with a fine prospect, fine garden, and an abundance of fruits. Apply to P. J. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—AT BAREWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful country residences, varying in rental from $200 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of cottages from $200 to $300 per annum. The above property is situated on the Sound, and is within 1 hour's ride of the City. Apply to E. BAREWOOD, No. 21 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Containing over 40 acres, 45 miles from the City, one mile from the depôt, and within half an hour of the Sound, with an abundance of fruit, shade trees, &c. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A NEAT FORTY-acre half house, in hurry-st., within two minutes of the Passaic Station. The house has hot and cold water and is finished in the best manner and painted throughout. Possession immediately.

TO LET—AT RAREWOOD, ON THE EAST River, several beautiful country residences, varying in rental from $200 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of cottages from $200 to $300 per annum. The above property is situated on the Sound, and is within 1 hour's ride of the City. Apply to E. BAREWOOD, No. 21 Beaver-st.

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FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE BEAUtiful Valley of Virginia to County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful village of Canandaigua, Geneva, and Vienna and directly on the New-York Central Railroad. It contains 85 acres of choice land 10 of which are well timbered. The dwelling and out houses are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment, and the use of the Salt Water Baths, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village lots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments, or will be exchanged for productive property in this City. Apply to E. H. CHILDS, No. 14 Pine-st., or THOS. M. TUFFILL, No. 386 Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID FARM, CONTAINING 75 acres, situated in Westchester County, 18 miles from the City Hall, within one mile of a depôt, and two miles of six do., ots; suitably divided into plow, meadow and pasture land; has four acres orchard containing about 400 choice fruit trees, and a great variety of other small fruits; is well watered by a never failing stream running through both sides of it; also, well fenced with substantial stone wall, and necessary outbuildings, and dwelling house in good order, and a small house for gardener. Churches of various denominations and also schools in the adjoining villages. For further particulars inquire of BILLMAN & NESTELL, No. 96 Chambers-st., or of D. J. BILLMAN, on the premises, 2 miles from Yonkers, one half mile from the New-Haven Railroad, and two miles from Brookville Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad.

FARM FOR SALE AT SMITHTOWN, L. I.—145 acres; house large and new, beautifully situated on elevated ground, fine lawn, with an abundance of large shade trees; land in high state of cultivation and well fenced; one side bounded by tide-water, with good dock; bath-house, &c.; a fish-pond well stocked with trout; outbuildings ample and convenient, ice-house filled, every variety of timber necessary to a place location healthy, and within a short distance of Post office and stage route to railroad. Also, a farm of 76 acres in the village of Smithtown Branch; good buildings, one mile front on highway, daily communication with New-York by stage and railroad. Either of the above places will be sold low on easy terms. For particulars apply to the proprietor, at Smithtown, L. I.
EDWARD H. SMITH.

FARM AT AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD WITHout reserve, by M. THOMAS & SONS, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, noon, a superior farm of 184 acres—one of the best in Bucks County, Pa., 26 miles from Philadelphia. It will be divided into three or four small farms, if desired by purchasers. For full description see *New-York Courier and Enquirer*. Terms easy. For further information apply to MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 37 Exchange st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM SITUATE IN THE VILlage of White Plains, Westchester county, containing 24 acres of land, tastefully wooded and occupied by Wm. Barker. On said premises is a two-story frame house with suitable outbuildings. Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 179 Broadway, New-York City; UNDERHILL HALSTED, Rye, or JOHN FLANAGAN, Lowerville, opposite the premises.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 118 ACRES, 20 MILES from New-York by the New-Jersey Railroad, and 10 miles from the depôt at railway city. Trains leave hourly. The land is high, rolling, well watered and commanding an extensive view of the city and adjacent country. The buildings comprise a two-story dwelling, tenant house, ice-house and all buildings necessary for farm purposes, all in complete order. Inquire of L. M. PERKINS on the premises, or of J. E. ALLEN, No. 115 Fulton st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 34 ACRES FINELY situated in Bergen County, N. J. eight miles from the Fulton Ferry, and on the line